The North Carolinian.

VOLUME I. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869. NUMBER 1.

ORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Y PALEMON JOHN.

on Northeast corner of Main and Road Sts.

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ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

COBB, Attorney and counsellor at law. Main st., opposite "Carolinian" office. 43tf-1y

NDY & HINES, attorneys at law, office on Main reet, south side. 43tf-1y

F. M. EHRINGHAUS, attorney and counsellor at law, next door to old Bank. 43tf-1y

IS L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office Fearing st., three doors from Main. 43tf-1y

R. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon at his residence, south Main st. 43tf-1y

R. L. K. SUMNERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. 43tf-1y

R. JOSEPH COMMANDER—office Road street, near Leather Hill; residence, Ehringhaus st. 43tf-1y

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R. R. B. McINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office.

MILLINERY.

RS. SARAH LABOYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. 43tf-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

OMAS M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., &c., Road st., east side, near Main. 43tf-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

ETHERIDGE, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. 43tf-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real lumber, shingles and general merchandise, south of Church. 43tf-1y

S. VAUGHAN, dry goods, &c., Road street, south side of Church. 43tf-1y

A. HEARING, dry [illegible], groceries, boots, &c., corner Road and [illegible] sts. 43tf-1y

[illegible] ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots, &c., corner Main and [illegible] sts. 43tf-1y

ILLEN, dealer in dry [illegible], groceries, shoes, &c., corner Road and [illegible] sts. 43tf-1y

ILLEN, hardware and general assortment of

[illegible] Main

[illegible]DFORD, [illegible] street.

[illegible] Martin's office.

[illegible] general grocery, Road street, north [illegible]

OVERBY, [illegible] opposite Market, dealer and grocer, Water st.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

E. HARRELL, photographs, Road st., over Dr. Britt's old stand. 43tf-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

E. JONES, livery stables and sales, Main street. 43tf-1y

BROTHERS, Livery Stable, [illegible] side Road st., south of Church. 43tf-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

TH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANK, Road st., one door [illegible] office of the "North Carolinian." 43tf-1y

C. ALLEN, general agent Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Co., office at Company's wharf. 1-1y

D. M. SCOTT, fire and marine insurance agent, south east corner Main and Elliott sts. 43tf-1y

NGLETON HOUSE, T. D. Pendleton, proprietor, Water st., opposite Agricultural Warehouse. 43tf-1y

MES U. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Reed st., near Main. 43tf-1y

O. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. 43tf-1y

. B. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in Agricultural implements, Water st. 43tf-1y

B. BERSSE, boot and shoemaker, Road st., near Coal Bridge. 43tf-1y

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

[illegible] election on the first Monday of January, [illegible] of the Board of Commissioners, at the office of the Clerk of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. B. Coleman, Allen Dozier, Jos. Commander, J. R. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown. Treasurer—[illegible]rkin. Attorney—Abernathy & Ehringhaus. Clerk—C. H. Mitchell. Constable—J. H. [illegible]. Auctioneer—A. L. Jones.

POST OFFICE—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES—First M. E. Church, Rev. W. P. Wright, Pastor; services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 8 p. m. School at 9 o'clock, a. m. Class Meeting on Monday evenings; Preaching on Wednesday evenings; Prayer Meeting on Friday evenings.—Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev. Wm. Meade Rogers, Rector; Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Baptist Church, Rev. R. R. Overby, Pastor; services at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m., and on the [illegible] day of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at [illegible] o'clock, p. m.—Presbyterian Church, Rev. [illegible] Pastor; Preaching on the [illegible] Sunday after school.—Second M. E. Church, Rev. [illegible] Pitts, Pastor. Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 8 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. [illegible] Masonic Lodge, No. 1, R. W. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening. [illegible] H. Burgess, W. C.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

[illegible]ongress: [illegible] Clerk, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm. Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of [illegible] Rev. R. Fremont, Elizabeth City.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

[illegible]S: Clerk, Superior Court, [illegible] Winslow; Treasurer, [illegible] Randolph; Coroner, [illegible] Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Granger; Surveyor, Robt. T. [illegible]; Commissioners, Saml. Windley, T. H. Blount, Mary Hodges, [illegible]phus Pool, Stansil Waters.—Senator, [illegible]; Representative, Hiram E. Stilley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in March and September. County seat, Washington.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

[illegible]riff, Lewis [illegible]; Clerk Superior Court, W. P. Gurkin; Treasurer, [illegible]; Register of Deeds, [illegible] Thompson; Coroner, J. G. Mitchell; Commissioners, [illegible] Simmons; Surveyor, J. J. Rhodes; Senator, Wm. P. Mitchell; Representative, J. F. W. Bell.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

[illegible]riff, Myles C. Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W. R. [illegible]; Treasurer, James A. Worsley; Coroner, Myles [illegible]; Register of Deeds, Jas. D. Cheshire; Commissioners, D. W. Etheridge, H. H. Hobbs, R. G. Mitchell, Chas. [illegible]; Senator, P. E. Jones; Representative, W. A. Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

[illegible]riff, T. P. Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, J. B. Leary; Treasurer, Wm. Simonton; Coroner, J. A. Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M. S. Forehee; Commissioners, H. E. Baxter, C. B. Cason, T. Sanderlin, J. M. Woodhouse, J. B. Etheridge.—Representative, T. C. Humphries.

SUPERIOR COURT—14th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

[illegible]riff, B. F. Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R. B. Cowper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H. Hoffer; Register of Deeds, John R. Walton; Surveyor, A. Smith; Commissioners, S. J. Lowther, David Parker, Mills B. [illegible], H. A. Morgan, A. G. Bourtree.—Representative, Jno. [illegible].

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno. A. Bobbitt; Clerk Superior Court, John T. Regney; Treasurer, E. J. Clarke; Coroner, R. B. Powers; Register of Deeds, John N. Brower; Surveyor, A. B. Pierce; Commissioners, B. A. Lavender, Charles H. Webb, Robert L. Howard, Andrew Jackson, Rhes Shields.—Senator, H. Eppes; Representatives, J. H. Renforo, W. T. J. Hayes, Ivy Hudgins.

Superior Court—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, James Kitt; Clerk superior Court, Stanley S. Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan R. Horton; Coroner, Osborn A. Ogles; Register of Deeds, James M. Trader; Surveyor, Zephaniah Askew, Jr.; Commissioners, R. S. Parker, S. J. Holloman, W. D. Newsom, Wm. Reid, John W. Harrell.—Senator, J. W. Beasley; Representative, Bethel Reppersentative, Thomas Snipes.

Superior Court—Third Monday in March and September. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jesse D. Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R. Sadler; Treasurer, John M. Mann; Coroner, John Ratsom; Register of Deeds, Thomas M. Jones; Surveyor, G. W. Swindell; Commissioners, Wm. S. Carter, James Mebane, John D. Pugh, Alfred W. Tooms.—Senator, Jno. M. Jackson; A. M. Pugh; G. W. Jones.—Senator, F. G. Martindale, Jamesville; Martin; Representative, J. J. Rea.

Superior Court—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans.—Senator—J. W. Etheridge, Roanoke Island.—J. A. White, Edenton.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. Richardson, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. Hoke, Clerk Executive Department.

Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of the Senate—[illegible].

Hiram R. Revels, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

Donald McKenna, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. Jenkins, Teller.

Henderson Adams, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. Ashley, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

[illegible] Assistant.

[illegible] Stenographer.

Guy M. Fariss, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

QUESTION'S COUNCIL.

Hiram R. Revels, Secretary of State; Henderson Adam, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, County Records; Bartlett Yancey.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Superintendent of Public Works, Supreme Judge of Public Instruction and Attorney General—ex officio the State Board of Education.

The Governor, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Land Commissioner elect the Trustees of the University; One Trustee for each County in the State—Term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. The law term of the Court is held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing so long as the public interests may require.

Chief Justice—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin; Chief Justice, Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. H. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham; Associate Justices—Salary of each, $4,000—Augustus S. Merrimon, of Cabarrus, Attorney General—Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $800. W. L. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $700. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

Judges—Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary, $3,000—1st District, Richard C. Puryear; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, Jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Clark; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

Solicitors—Elected by the people. Term of office four years. 1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John Y. Shepard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bulla; 8th District, V. B. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, E. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judges Circuit and District Courts, George W. Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N. J. Riddick, Raleigh; U. S. Attorney, D. H. Starbuck, Salem; U. S. Marshal, S. T. Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows: 1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follow: Second Monday in April and October, at Edenton; 3d Tuesd. Clerk's Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas. Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm. Larkins, Clerk.

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P. JOHN,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

Labor.

Toil swings the ax and forests bow;
The seeds break out in radiant bloom;
Rich harvests smile behind the plow,
And cities cluster round the loom.
Where towering domes and tapering spire
Adorn the vale and crown the hill,—
Stout labor lights his beacon fires
And plumes with smoke the forge and mill.

The monarch oak, the woodland's pride,
Whose trunk is seamed with lightning scars,
Toil launches on the restless tide
And there unrolls the flag of stars;
The engine, with its lungs of flame,
And ribs of brass and joints of steel,
From labor's plastic fingers came;—
With sobbing valve and whirling wheel.

Here sun-browned toil with shining spade
Links lake to lake with silver ties,
Strung thick with palaces of trade
And temples towering to the skies.
'Tis labor works the magic press
And turns the crank in hives of toil,
And beckons angels down to bless
Industrious hands [illegible] sea and soil.

A Fragment.

Thus, with somewhat of the seer,
Must the moral pioneer
From the future borrow;
Clothe the waste with gleams of grain;
And on midnight's sky of rain
Paint the golden morrow.

Selected Story.

Harry Watson:

OR,

MORNING CLOUDS AND NOONDAY SUNSHINE.

It was just as the last rays of the setting sun were gilding hill and valley with the glory of an early autumnal sunset, in a rural village of our fair New England, that Harry Watson took a lingering stroll over the few acres which composed his father's small farm; for, with the rising sun of another morning, this boy of twelve years was to set forth from his home to earn his daily bread.

As he wandered from one familiar object to another which surrounded his humble home, objects endeared to him by the innocent sports of childhood, tears filled his eyes at the thought of leaving them for a new home among strangers, perhaps no more to return to the paternal roof, save on occasional visits. While Harry is thus employed we will refer to his parentage.

Fifteen years previous to the time of which we write his parents were united in holy wedlock. Mr. Watson was a man possessed of a kind heart combined with sterling principle; while his wife exhibited those rare qualities which characterize a true woman as well as an excellent mother. But Fortune had not smiled upon them as it had upon some of their neighbors, and their income was hardly sufficient to supply the increasing demands of their family, and, after much hesitation and much anxiety in regard to the influences with which he would be surrounded, it was finally decided that the trial should be made; and now

[illegible] and he is as we find him at the commencement of our story, visiting the familiar places of amusement which have grown so dear through his boyhood's days.

Mr. Watson had made an agreement with a large farmer, who resided fifty miles distant, to take Harry into his family for three years. The morning dawns bright and beautiful. Mr. Watson is to accompany his son. The good-bys are spoken; the mother's eyes fill with tears and she finds it hard indeed to part with her eldest born; but necessity requires it, and, by a mighty effort, she nerves herself to be calm and cheerful. She stands in her humble doorway, and watches them out of sight, breathing an earnest petition to Heaven for the safety and prosperity of her darling boy.

Mr. Watson and Harry are soon seated in the railcar, and, after the lapse of a few hours, the iron horse brings them to their destination. Harry's employer, Mr. Warner, gives them a pleasant welcome, and, after partaking of a bountiful dinner, they retire to the parlor for conversation. As the afternoon wanes they take a stroll over the village, and the next morning Mr. Watson returns home.

And now, for the first time in his life, Harry feels that he is alone among strangers; but the kind words of Mr. Warner re-assure him, and with a more cheerful heart he goes about the light task assigned him.

Being naturally of an obedient and willing temper, and with an affectionate heart, he soon became initiated into the hearts of the Warner family, of whom we might here particularize a little. At this time it consisted of himself and wife and two daughters, Annie and Ellen, bright and intelligent girls of ten and fifteen years; while the eldest daughter, much older than either of these, had been united, one year previously, to a skillful physician then practicing in one of our smaller cities; while the rest of the household, Freddie, two years before, [illegible] had [illegible] ed him away, and he went to swell that great number of little ones of whom the Saviour said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

The parents watched with intense pain the little life fade away, until he arrive at the river's brink, far as any mortal may go with fellow-mortal: but they could not see the tiny bark safely anchored by the Heavenly Pilot on the other side. One thing was certain, he was safe; and sometime, in the clear light of an eternal morning, they should see him no more to be separated.

Without longer lingering upon this interesting scene, through which many a fond parent is called to pass, we will return to Harry. He begins to feel the kindly warmth and sympathy of that household band, and, ere he had been within its limits one month, he had begun to feel very well contented, although thoughts of home, and especially of his mother, would bring the tears to his eyes. His work is to be the lighter part about the farm, while through the winter months he is to attend school.

The months of autumn passed rapidly away, and he soon became a pupil in the village school, where his aptness to learn and retain, together with his gentleness of manner, rendered him a favorite with teacher and pupils.

But why need we wait to detail the minute events of the three following years? In a few words we will gather up the principal items. The seasons came and went in their usual manner. In winters Harry attended school, and the remainder of the year he was engaged in the agricultural tasks assigned him. Twice a year he visited home, and those days spent beneath the humble roof were days freighted with happiness and profit, but too swiftly flown; while each seemed to strengthen the tie which bound him to that household where a mother's gentle influences did much to mold the man which he afterwards became.

**** **** ****

Sickness reigns in the pleasant home of the Warner family. Wasting disease has fastened its cruel hand upon the usually strong and athletic form of Mr. Warner. Like a weed before a blasting wind it bows beneath it. Weeks passed away, and, although the best medical attendance are secured, yet the decision is that though he may linger some time, he is beyond the reach of human relief. Gradually, from day to day, he grows weaker.

Although he sees the symptoms of approaching dissolution, yet it startles him not, for the man of faith feels that death to him is but going home; and, though realizing the grimness of the change which awaits him, and the grief of his beloved family, yet he feels that for him to die is gain; and he calmly closes his eyes in that last sleep that knows no waking. And who can say but little Freddie, his angel boy, bridged the stream, and with outstreached arms, received him into heaven?

After Mr. Warner's death it was found that during his sickness he had made a will, bequeathing most of his property to his family; but he had become so much attached to Harry, whose gentleness and goodness had won his esteem, that he bequeathed one thousand dollars to him which was to come into his possession when he was twenty-one years of age.

Harry, now in his fifteenth year, realizes that he has sustained a loss in the death of Mr. Warner, and also the probability of the homestead passing out of the family name, and he, of course, thrown out of employment. He remains a few weeks after Mr. Warner's decease, and then, with sadness, bade each one of the kind family adieu, and the following evening found him in the midst of the home circle.

Three months pass away in pleasant home society, when he obtains a situation as a clerk in a thrifty and enterprising village not many miles distant. Notwithstanding the business is altogether new, he applies himself so attentively that he soon becomes as much at home behind the counter as he had previously been upon the farm of Mr. Warner.

His uncommonly interesting face, his manly and courteous manner attracted the notice of the [illegible]agers, while the merchant began to feel, before he had been in his employ a year, that he could hardly dispense with his services. Having previously had much trouble with other clerks, and occasion to distrust their honesty, he therefore knew how to appreciate the honor and integrity of Harry, which, though so young, he strikingly exhibited.

Years passed, and Harry still remained in the merchant's employ. In his twentieth year a new pleasure presented itself. He became acquainted with the beautiful and accomplished Mary Hopkins, who was the youngest daughter of a wealthy farmer, a man upwards of sixty years of age, re[illegible]

[illegible] they associated as friends, but friendship ripened into attachment, and he soon became conscious that she was a part of his very life. Do any wonder, ardent and affectionate as his nature was, capable of loving beyond that of most men, that he entered earnestly into the enjoyment of Mary's society? She was bright, intelligent and active, capable of a good degree of affection, but lacked character, stability, and that earnestness of soul which was a peculiar characteristic of Harry. She loved him, but not so tenderly and earnestly as he cherished her.

Months rolled away, and months of much enjoyment they were. Poor Harry! thou seest not the sorrow which is creeping on apace. Well is it that mortal man may not open the volume of the future, and read therefrom of its lights and shadows.

One morning Harry was, as usual, attending to his duties behind the counter when he received the sorrowful intelligence of his mother's serious illness, with little expectation of her recovery. Across the telegraphic wires that morning the news was swiftly borne. How the message thrilled his heart! He goes to his employer, and obtains leave of absence for an indefinite period; and, hastily bidding Mary adieu, an hour after finds him approaching that spot dearer to him than any on earth.

He hastens to his mother's bedside; but, ah! how changed she is! A malignant fever had prostrated her upon this bed of sickness, and at intervals her mind wanders; but her eye brightens as she beholds the face of her darling. What a meeting was that! Harry but too painfully realizes, as do the remainder of the family, that her days are numbered. She rallies, and for a day or two seems brighter, during which time she speaks words of comfort and good cheer to their aching hearts. At the close of the third day after Harry's arrival it became evident to all that the Angel of Death was close at hand.

The sun is setting, tinging with gold and crimson both hill and valley; a hush calm pervades [illegible] Watson family another sun is setting. Life's sun is going down. The mother's toils, privations and sorrows are all over, having passed into rest, and passed away from those stricken ones "who may not sunder the veil apart that hides from their vision the gates of day."

'Twas painful to witness Harry's grief; those who have lost a mother, the dearest friend man ever knows in this world, can sympathize with his heavy grief. But, without lingering here, we would say, in a word, that he left that bedside with the determination to walk in the footsteps of his sainted mother, around whose peaceful departure there seemed spread a halo of glory, which reflected its light throughout his after life.

Harry returned to his employer, but remained only a few months, however, ere he had an invitation from a friend of his present employer to enter a large mercantile house, in one of our western cities, as head clerk, with a salary so much increased on his present one that he concluded to accept, with the consent of his employer, who accordingly released him, pleased with his future prospects, yet sad to lose one to whom he had become tenderly attached.

It was with some hesitation that Harry came to the conclusion to go so far from home and friends; but the tie which bound him most tenderly to that sacred spot had been sundered; and therefore two weeks later found him at his place of destination. He entered into a pleasant and frequent correspondence with Mary, whose letters cheered him in his increasing cares; and he looked eagerly forward to the time appointed for their union, which was one year from that time.

Days merge into weeks, and weeks into months, and he imagines he detects a waning of tenderness in her feelings. Her letters have been less frequent of late, and in them she sometimes refers to another, who is a occasional visitor at the house; but hoping all is right, he banishes these unpleasant thoughts, while thereafter her letters please him better.

Meanwhile the time draws near when he is to make the long looked-for trip, preparations are made for the occasion, the purchases being made in the gay metropolis. Follow him to the familiar home where he expects to claim the hand of his bride. See him enter her dwelling, although she welcomes him kindly, there is a tinge of his consternation and grief when he is informed by her parents (though sorry for them to condemn their own daughter) that she is on terms of intimacy with another, and false-hearted towards him; yet, notwithstanding all this, she has promised to marry Harry, giving him her [illegible]

[illegible] though it does seem to him that it must be done—he must [illegible] He cannot love where he cannot respect, nor be happy in a union where affections are not returned, and bids her farewell forever.

[illegible] visiting his relatives he returns [illegible] business a sadder man. His grave, [illegible] and troubled countenance cannot fail of being noticed by those with [illegible] associates. His mother's death, with Mary's false-heartedness, [illegible] heavily upon him.

[illegible] time he distrusts the feminine [illegible] and becomes deeply desponding. [illegible] that his heart aches, and his cup of bitterness to be full. [illegible] has been thickly interspersed [illegible] ws, but they cannot always [illegible] gleam of light penetrates his [illegible] determines, henceforth, to [illegible] unto Him who never proves [illegible] trusting heart. From Calvary's [illegible] beams upon him: he hears [illegible]ing, "Go, preach my Gospel," [illegible] with you unto the end." Is [illegible]ce to him? He heeds it, and [illegible]s, "I go."

[illegible] his education and fitness for [illegible] come far short of the ministerial, but he immediately returns [illegible] makes preparations for entering [illegible] school, from thence to collegiate study of theology.

[illegible] necessarily pass before he [illegible] his ministerial labors, but [illegible]efully upon his new pursuit. [illegible] he visits home and friends, [illegible]re the Warner family, who [illegible]ame town as formerly, but [illegible] They welcome him most [illegible] daughters have arrived to [illegible]hood. Ellen, the young[illegible]rly fair and agreeable, and [illegible]r father's noble na[illegible]r a very attractive [illegible] Harry thinks. But would [illegible]ry Hopkins? [illegible]ttends his as his Sundies. His [illegible]om in his steps, among [illegible]pent with his friends [illegible] the Warner family. ****

Harry [illegible] the closing address, [illegible] All eyes [illegible] crowded upon [illegible] him, [illegible] his oratory. Who, [illegible] sits [illegible] of those seats, listening [illegible] almost breathless interest to the rich tones of his manly voice? 'Tis Ellen Warner! Harry is not ignorant of the [illegible]es with which she watches him.

After much deliberation he finally invites her to go with him down through the labyrinths of his ministerial life. She accepts, and from henceforth is his affianced bride.

**** **** ****

'Tis winter in G——, the home of Ellen Warner. Snow covers the ground to the depth of eighteen inches, and, being evenly distributed, it makes excellent sleighing. There is a great stir in the home of the Warners. All have been unusually busy for several weeks. The evening at last arrives for which these preparations have been made. The minister has arrived, the pastor of a neighboring congregation. Footsteps are heard on the stairs; dresses rustle in the hall. The suppressed voices of guests are hushed, and every eye is turned towards the door. It opens, and Harry Watson enters with Ellen Warner leaning upon his arm. The solemn words, which are to unite two fond hearts for a lifetime, are spoken, and the company disperse, while the newly-wedded pair start immediately for their city home, where the eloquent, talented and faithful minister labors untiringly for his charge—they the flock, he the shepherd—while in Ellen (now Mrs. Watson) he realizes all his ideal of a devoted and faithful wife. Their home is an earthly Paradise.

Thus have we followed Harry Watson from childhood to maturity, through poverty, sorrow and keen disappointment; from his humble home to agricultural labor, from the farm to the village store, from the store to more extensive mercantile labor, and from thence, by an unlooked-for [illegible] to the pulpit. Hand in hand the happy pair will walk [illegible] down through the changes of time, engaged in their Master's work, till from the skies God calls them home, where Harry's mother and Ellen's father, sainted ones, wait to greet them.

Sociability.

Hawthorne, in his diary, makes record of a day wherein he resolved to speak to no human soul. He went to the village, got his mail at the post-office, returned, and triumphantly records the fact that he spoke to no man. Is it any wonder that, with all his genius, Hawthorne was a melancholy and essentially an unhappy man? How much wiser and better the opposite course. Think of how much happiness you convey to others by kindly notice and a cheerful conversation. Think how much sunshine such sociability lets back into your own soul! Who does not feel more cheerful and contented for receiving a polite bow, a genial "good morning," a hearty shake of the hand? Who does not make himself the happier by these little expressions of fellow feeling and good will? Silence and a stiff, unbending reserve are especially selfish and essentially vulgar. The generous and polite man has a pleasant recognition and cheerful word for all he meets. He scatters sunbeams wherever he goes. He paves the path of others with smiles. He makes society seem genial and the world delightful to those who else would find them cold, selfish and forlorn. And what he gives is but a tithe of what he receives. Be sociable, then, wherever you go, and wrap your lightest words in tones that are sweet and a spirit that is genial.

It is estimated that there are two hundred and twenty-five thousand threshing machines in the United States, without counting the school marms.

Miscellaneous.

Odd and Unique Inventions.

Inventions may be defined as a spontaneous effort of the human mind to supply real or imaginary wants by new means or devices especially adapted to the requirements of different cases. Inasmuch as circumstances, and consequently the true or fancied necessities arising therefrom, are continually changing, it follows that an almost endless succession of novel appliances is produced, and it would be strange indeed if, among them all there were not some odd conception, and unique in design, and interesting in their nature, not as useful means of progress, but as illustrations of what may be termed "abnormal developments of [illegible]

[illegible] examples, though [illegible] sometimes [illegible] of real value to the world at large by suggesting other ideas that lead to substantial progress and improvement.

As a fair illustration of the class of inventions of which we speak may be mentioned the scheme propounded a few years ago to water the streets with diluted hydrochloric acid, which, it was claimed, would not only lay the dust, but keep the surface moist much longer than the simple application of water; and so no doubt it would, and be capable also of being very cheaply applied, inasmuch as the crude acid in many manufacturing districts is a waste product, but the sanguine projector of the scheme neglected to provide against the burning up of shoe soles and heels, the destruction of fabrics trailed along the sidewalk, and the corrosion of iron wheel-tires trolled over the pavement; and because he failed to look beyond the immediate object which he had in view his project brought him more ridicule than glory.

A less widely known but equally unique idea, in a more purely mechanical sphere however, was evolved some years ago by a person who patented a combined plow and cannon, the beam of the plow being made to constitute the "great gun," and doubtless fitted with suitable appliances for ejecting a charge of grape and canister therefrom in case the "fallow field" should become the arena of sanguinary warfare. In using this compound symbol of peace and war, either as "flying artillery" or for purely agricultural purposes, the inventor should have had the draught team shod according to a plan on which one A. M. Dufilhol recently applied for protection in England, and in which the shoes were attached to the horses' hoofs by an adhesive cement, something, it is to be presumed, on the same plan that according to the old song, Robinson Crusoe was compelled to adopt when he built his house, "and stuck it together with glue so."

Another like example, but more properly classed in the engineering line, was a suggestion, first made by a correspondent of a foreign paper, for assisting the action of the brakes on a railway train in [illegible] the stopping of a train in one of the extreme Southern States by the crushing upon the track of myriads of grasshoppers, which, by preventing the adhesion of the wheels permitted them to revolve without moving the cars. In proposing this plan the ingenious suggestor evidently forgot that the same means that would enable the wheels to slip on the rails would also cause them to slip under the breaks.

In addition to those devices in which the oddity is adherent in the future structure or purpose of the invention itself, may be named those in which the same characteristic is much more apparent than real, and arises more from the name of the apparatus than from any fault in its nature. Of such may be named a machine for making "ginger-snaps," lately patented by a resident of one of the suburbs of New York, who perhaps would not like to have it employed for any other purpose, as, for instance, the making of crackers. Another case in point is that of a "beanpot lifter," which as a matter of course came from Boston, and owed its origin to an inventior who showed a proper, though perhaps a selfish, interest in the honor of his place of residence by intimating, by the title of his invention, that it could only be fitly used in manipulating pots containing the far-famed edible of the modern Athens.—*American Artisan.*

A Reason.

The devotees of St. Pillory in Delaware advance as their strongest argument for the whipping post that it is both convenient and cheap. It saves the State the cost of a penitentiary, and it drives, as they say, the rogues to other places where a less barbarous code prevails. They do not pretend that it prevents crimes or reforms the criminal, which are the two great purposes of penal punishment. This Delaware argument was very well answered by Tom Corwin, who when a member of the Ohio Legislature, brought in a bill for the abolition of punishment at [illegible] his argument in favor of the bill an old fogy replied to him as follows: "Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is not as old as I am, and has not seen as much of the practical operation of the system of punishment which he desires to abolish. When I lived in Connecticut, if a fellow stole a horse, or cut up any other rusties, we used to tie him right up, and give him a real good threshin', and he always cleared right out, and we never saw anything more of him. It's the best way of getting rid of rogues that ever was tried, and without expense to the State." Corwin rose in reply: "Mr. Speaker, I have been often puzzled to account for the vast immigration from Connecticut to the West; but the gentleman last up has explained it to my entire satisfaction." The bill passed without further discussion.

A Curious Sentence.—The following curious sentence—"*Sator arepo tenet opera rotas*" is not first-class Latin, but can be freely translated, "I cease from my work; the sower will wear away his wheels." It has these peculiarities: First, it spells backwards and forwards the same; second, the first letters of each word, spell the first word; third, all the second letters of each word spell the second word; fourth, all the third, and so on through the fourth and fifth; then we find that the last letters of each word spell the first word; the next to the last of each word spell the second word, and so on through.

"Mother," said a little fellow the other day, "is there any harm in breaking egg shells?"

"Certainly not, my dear; but why do you ask?"

"Cause I dropped the basket just now and see what a muss I am in with the yolk!"

Giants of Olden Times.

In one of his recent lectures, Professor Silliman, the younger, alluded to the discovery of the skeleton of an enormous lizard, of eighty feet. From this the professor inferred, as no living specimen of such magnitude has been found, that the species which it represents has become degenerated. The verity of his position he endeavored to enforce by an allusion to the well-known existence of giants in olden times. The following is the list on which this singular hypothesis is based:

The giant exhibited at Rouen in 1850, the professor says measured nearly eighteen feet.

Gorapius saw a girl that measured ten feet.

Galabra, brought from Arabia to Rome, under Claudius Cesar, was [illegible] ft.

Pompedius, who lived in the time of Eugene II., measured 11½ feet.

The Chevalier Scrogg, in his voyage to the peak of Teneriffe, found in one of the caverns of that mountain, the head of Gunich, who had sixty teeth and was not less than fifteen feet high.

The giant Ferregus, slain by Orlando, nephew of Charlemagne, was twenty-eight feet high.

In 1814, near St. German, was found the tomb of the giant Isorent, who was not less than thirty feet high.

In 1580, near Rouen, was found a skeleton whose skull held a bushel of corn, and who was nineteen feet high.

The giant Bacart was twenty-two feet high; his thigh bones were found in 1704, near the river Moderi.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., July 1, 1869.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

SALUTATORY.

To-day a new Journal is born, and it is christened THE NORTH CAROLINIAN. It appears upon the stage at an eventful period of our history, and it hopes to grow in usefulness—to aid in developing and building up the great interests of this City and District, and to exert an influence for good upon the State and Nation. There is *work to be done*—a large field for active effort. We realize it, and are prepared to assume a full share of the labor and to do our duty so far as we have [illegible]

[illegible] but all wealth is t[illegible]
[illegible] the NORTH CAROLINIAN will insist upon the elevation of Labor—the advancement of the Productive Agencies which are the life of civilized nations, and thence will devote especial attention to developing the productions of the Farm, the Fisheries, the Lumber in our woods and swamps, as well as the Manufacturing Power of our rivers.

In its political discussions and preferences the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be Republican, supporting the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country, and hence it will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of the present State and National Administrations.

To the responsibilities of Journalism we are no stranger. The position is surrounded with conflict, excitement and *hard work*. We are prepared for them all. Yet as onward moves the sounding loom of Time, with neither tarrying nor rest, we feel as we sit in our quiet office weaving away in its mingled web, holding weekly communication with other minds in professional office, counting room or under household roof, than the *influence of the Press*—the power to war upon upbearing words our thoughts into the minds of others—is a priceless yet an awful gift, mighty for good or ill. And realizing that every thought expressed, no matter where or how, wields an impulse in the great ocean of mind throughout the coming Centuries, we feel desirous that our spirit's pulses keep time to Truth, and that we may be enabled to act in unison with the *Te Deum* of Progress which

"———beats
To the great anthem God repeats."

To our cotemporaries of the Press we extend a cordial greeting and hope to sustain with them and all the relation of frank and gentlemanly courtesy. We have long been a member of the fraternity and trust we understand the amenities belonging to it. In future contests for principle and the Right, under a sense of duty, we find it necessary to cross and measure swords with any—and when that time comes we may find there are blows to recieve as well as blows to give—we hope to so conduct the controversies that even our opponents must respect us.

To the citizens of this City, District and State we would say that we come among them as a messenger of peace, good will and fraternity. We come to be a citizen among them—to make the "Old North State" our future home. We come to do what little is in our power to restore tranquillity and harmony between sections long afflicted and separated by a conflict which has passed away forever, and with it, we trust, all its passions and prejudices. We must prosper together and prepare for the great future that lies before us. Then let us *join hands, unite our efforts* and ALL WILL BE WELL!

PALEMON JOHN.

OUR FIRST ISSUE.

Friends and patrons, our first issue is now before you. How does it suit you? Have we not fulfilled the promise we made you in our prospectus?

In the hurry and confusion incident to putting up a new office and getting out a new paper, we have not been able to make the NORTH CAROLINIAN appear as neat as we design it shall. We shall continue to improve it.

In our selections and editorials we have made no attempt at display or learning, but have studied rather to adapt ourself to the comprehension, needs and condition of the great masses of the people. We shall try to interest and instruct—to make this a *paper for the people*.

Now that you see our style and have been made to understand our proposes, may we not expect your entire co-operation in extending our circulation? Let us have a prompt response.

NOTICE TO OUR NORTHERN SUBSCRIBERS.

Our subscribers North may send their remittances in Post Office Money Orders, or where that is inconvenient they may have their letters registered. Our friends in Columbia county, Pa. may make payment to D. A. BECKLEY, Post Master at Bloomsburg, who is our regularly authorized Agent.

PREPARATIONS for laying the Trans-Atlantic cable have been made, and the work will commence as soon as the weather permits.

A FEW WORDS PERSONAL.

No man knows what a day may bring forth. It was our province to invest the first dollar and indite the first sentence connected with the history of the *Columbia County Republican*, at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. A little over twelve years ago we put that craft afloat with hand on the helm, where we stood with the unalterable purpose of keeping her prow to the polar star of principle, hoping ultimately to reach the haven of success. Though the sea upon which we set sail was often dark and stormy, a steadfast purpose and unwearied patience at last enabled us to realize our brightest hopes. We have the satisfaction of knowing that our efforts for its success have not been in vain, nor has our devotion to the great principles of Human Freedom been barren of fruits that can never perish. From a very small beginning—not half the circulation of the NORTH CAROLINIAN—the *Republican* grew up to rank among the leading papers of the District and State.

During our long period of editorial service we aimed to hold and guide a pen which should give forth no uncertain sound when it declared for the principles which underlie the stability, happiness and prosperity of the American Republic. We entered the editorial arena bearing upon our heart the cause of human freedom and right, and have since allowed no opportunity to pass in silence when we could say a word in defence of the cause of Republican principles and that *equality before the law* which secures a proper respect for the rights of every American citizen without regard to nationality or complexion; and we have lived to see the day when the estate of freedom has been proclaimed for every man, woman and child who lives under the protecting influence of the Constitution of the United States! This nation is now *practically*, as well as theoretically free. The foot print of a slave nowhere now indents its soil. Right has triumphed over might. The spirit of Rebellion, which had been nursed upon the Southern breast of this nation for long years, has at last been crushed and laid away in the same grave where are buried the hated emblems of human bondage.

Having been spared to witness the era when Freedom and Republicanism are stamped upon the entire length and breadth of this land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Dominion of the Canadas, and having an opportunity to advantageously pass our journal over to younger and safe hands, we retired from the "chair editorial," intending to enjoy a few years of recreation and repose. It is true that in severing a relation that continued through the best years and efforts of our life we were made sensible that

"There are a thousand nameless ties
Which only such as feel them know;"

yet we felt willing, nay anxious to enjoy that "peace" about to be inaugurated under the Administration of the great Captain of the age!

But we repeat: no man knows what a day may bring forth. About four months ago, while making a visit through the South, we happened, by mere accident, to come to this place. We found a country the most beautiful the sun shines upon and as fertile as it is beautiful. Our acquaintance with the people satisfied us that they were generous, open hearted and hospitable. Here was a city that before the late sanguinary contest supported three or four newspapers, *none without any*. Finding that we were a journalist, the leading men of the District, as one man, joined together and asked us to establish a paper! The old inspiration—that which kept us on the editorial tripod for the last twelve busy years of our life—returned, and we yielded. Something seemed to say to us—"Here is a field for usefulness, enter it," and *we have done so*. On this first day of July the NORTH CAROLINIAN appears before the public, and if energy, perseverance and *hard work* will do it—and we know they will—it shall appear regularly and exert a salutary influence upon the best interests of North Carolina.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Having cast our lot among you, henceforth we shall feel and act as a North Carolinian. Your cause shall be our cause and every measure calculated to advance your interest will find in us an advocate and defender.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

One of the objects of the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be to endeavor to foster a spirit in favor of popular Education. This subject is one of vast importance. No country can prosper where the people remain in ignorance. Hence if we wish to bring true prosperity to this region of this great country we must see to it that the children are properly educated. Every agency calculated to encourage this should be fostered, and the people should arouse to the necessity of well directed efforts in this direction.

The theme is suggestive, and we shall take frequent occasion to refer to it, hoping in the mean time to enlist the active co-operation of the friends of Education in the subject. Our columns will be open for practical articles from all such as desire to be heard.

THE NINETY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

At Philadelphia a few weeks ago, on passing up Chesnut street, we, for the hundredth time, gazed at old Independence Hall and entered it, possibly for us the last time. We remembered that in the earliest history of our Republic a scene occurred there that will be memorable while time endures. At two o'clock on the afternoon of July fourth, ninety-three years ago, there hurried down the streets of that city an excited and rapidly increasing crowd of its citizens, who, when they reached that same spot, surrounded the building on every side, and cried to the old man up in the belfry, "Ring! ring! ring!" The old man had been waiting long and watching keenly; he knew well what the cry meant and feared no false alarm. In our imagination as we stood there, we saw him toss back his thin gray hair and bare his brawny arms, and with kindling eyes and bated breath, throw himself into his labor with his whole soul. "Ring! ring! ring!" the cry flouts up to his ears again, and he responding with an exultant pull at the bell rope. One moment of profound silence—only one, and then there smote through the air a clear sharp clang, which said to every impatient, every hopeful, every doubting, every sullen soul within its hearing:—"*America is free!*" How quickly from within the people poured into the streets; what hand-clasps there were, what heart-throbs, what glowing faces, what reverent prayers, what hopes, what a splendid exultation. And still the brave old man in the belfry of Independence Hall, all alone in his glorious work, with the sweat rolling down his happy face, pulled tirelessly at the bell rope—tirelessly and more earnestly, as if he would fill the universe with the sonorous peals of his jubilant bell, and ring in the ears of all mankind, the glad tidings of great joy. What an afternoon that was for Philadelphia!

The old man who rang the Liberty-Bell that day, sleeps the dreamless sleep; the staid citizens who shook hands so fervently, have passed to a more perfect freedom than that which inspired them then; even the children who heard the tumult, and saw the excitement with half-conscious amazement, are nearly all in their graves; but *America still lives!* Is the Fourth of July, then, less significant to us to-day than it was to the people of Philadelphia ninety-three years ago?

Its ninety-third anniversary comes on Sunday next. Let the people observe it, and do it in a manner becoming a Christian people. The birth-day of a Republic, the grandest and greatest the world ever knew, let it be celebrated in a becoming way. The lives of our fore fathers were lives of self-denial and hardships. They lived for their children rather than for themselves. They fought for freedom from the tyranny and bigotry of the old world, and after seven years of war and weary discouragement and disasters they succeeded in founding a nation which has, in less than a century, attained the first rank among the empires of the world. We can pay no more proper observance of the day in which they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to the cause of equality and fraternity.

CO-OPERATION—IMPORTANT ENTERPRISES.

There is much benefit to society and good to the world lost because of the want of proper co-operation. There are many men admirably adapted, so far as natural qualifications are concerned, for carrying on large interprises, yet because of a lack of capital sufficient to embark in them the communities in which they live derive no advantage. Singly and alone, men are comparatively weak; united and acting together they are strong. By combining capital and effort, enterprise which otherwise never could have been achieved are brought to speedy and successful accomplishment.

In and around this city there are several kinds of business which ought to be embarked in at once. For one man alone they are too large, but by a few men combining—by proper *co-operation*—they are feasible and promise great profit to those engaging in them as well as great advantage to this entire community. One of these is a large Saw and Planing Mill, with Shingle, Door, Sash and Blind Factory attached. In this single business alone is an immense fortune. Nowhere are there more admirable facilities for the extensive manufacture of Lumber than at this place. The timber, of the best kinds too, is inexhaustible and near at hand, and the cost of transportation to the best markets in the world convenient and cheap. The co-operation of a few men, with a few thousand dollars each, could make this enterprize successful and immensely profitable.

Again: a good, first class [illegible] is needed and would pay handsomely. So, too, would a Cotton Factory. The raw material is raised here—is shipped in large quantities from our harbor. *Why not manufacture them here?* If one man has not sufficient capital to carry on all himself, let a number combine their means—*co-operate*—and all these things can be done. We throw out these hints and shall refer to the subject hereafter.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In addition to an encouraging circulation in this District and in this State the NORTH CAROLINIAN starts with a large circulation in the North. This fact will make it a valuable medium for advertising to those having land or real estate to sell. The advertisments will reach a class of people now looking Southward.

To our former cotemporries of the Northern press who have noticed our Southern enterprize in such flattering terms we return our thanks. We have placed many of them on our exchange list, and hope the old fraternal relations may continue.

DEATH OF HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.—The Hon. H. J. Raymond, editor of the New York *Times*, died very sudenly on the 18th of June. In his death New York and the country has lost one of its ablest journalists. Mr. RAYMOND was 49 years of age.

REPLIES TO NORTHERN CORRESPONDENTS.

We are receiving letters from different parts of the North making inquiries in reference to this country. As it will be impossible for us to reply to all by letter we propose devoting a small space in our paper for their benefit. A correspondent from Berwick, Pa, asks!

"How do the colored people conduct themselves since their enfranchisement? Are they haughty and domineering or are they peaceable and well disposed? Are they proving themselves qualified for citizenship."

In view of the great change in the condition of the colored people of the South it is surprising to see how well they are conducting themselves. The colored man has ceased to be a slave. He is a citizen—made so by valor in the field, by the law of the land, and by our National Constitution. He is a voter, a juror and a witness. In every position he is proving himself qualified for all the immunities and responsibilities of civil life.

A gentleman from Danville, [illegible] quires:—

"Is it safe for Northern men to emigrate to North Carolina? Will they be received cordially, or other wise?"

It is just as safe to live in [illegible] North Carolina as it is in Pennsylvania. Northern men who come here, who visit or to live, are treated cordially hospitably and kindly. The people openhearted and friendly. The land is good and the facilities for business are rapidly increasing.

From Rohrsburg, Pa., a correspondent wants to know:

"Can wheat and grass be raised successfully and to advantage?"

On our own lot the largest [illegible] was grown we ever saw. A farmer in this city raised a ninety acre field of splendid clover this season. A field near our office close by has just harvested a five hundred acre field of as fine wheat as was ever grown anywhere. The land here is well adapted to grass and wheat. And for corn, cotton and all other vegetables, there is no finer soil.

A young man from Ca[illegible] asks us:

"What are the peculiar advantages and facilities of the part of North Carolina in which you are located?"

To answer this question will require a good many articles full we propose publishing them in future numbers of the NORTH CAROLINIAN. We may here state, in brief: the climate is genial and warm, yet because of the ocean breezes is not hot: the land [illegible] soil is of the best quality and productive; we have an open [illegible] portation to the best markets in the world; timber is plenty and of the best; our streams are abundantly supplied with fish; the roads are always in good condition, and as to health it is quite as along of for health of the Southern [illegible] either branch of [illegible]

ONE A WORD TO FARMERS.

CAROLINA [illegible] farmers of this section of the state to the great importance of more care, more attention, more study upon the subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture and whatever pertains to the development and improvement of the land. Farmers, as a rule, have not availed themselves of the benefits of the press to aid them in their peculiar province to the extent it is their privilege to do. There is much being published upon these subjects, and we intend to add our part to the general stock

The sneer at "book farming" which formerly was so often seen, is passing away with the stone which balanced the grist. No farmer can now afford to be without the aid offered by the press. How else can he keep himself posted as to the improved modes of cultivating the soil; improved implements for farmer's use; improved breeds of stock; improved buildings for farm purposes, and the many things new to us which each year brings to our notice.

Such a paper is also of great value to the family. The boys will be prompted to try experiments, in a small way, perhaps, and though the experiment be a failure, yet a spirit of inquiry is excited which will continue to develope itself, and thus materially promote their education as farmers. The farmers' wives, too, true ladies of the land, who are what God designed wives should be, helpmates for their husbands—useful as well as ornamental—will find many valuable recipes and suggestions relative to household matters which will enable them to render their homes more comfortable and attractive, and thus add to the happiness of their families.

[illegible] repeal will be one of the missions of the NORTH CAROLINIAN. We shall devote a good portion of our fourth page to hints, suggestions and facts bearing upon Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic matters.

A new Democratic policy is proposed in Indiana. It is to welcome into full democratic communion men who have heretofore acted with the republican party, exacting no test but that of agreement with the democracy on the issues of the day. This policy receives the indorsement of representative democratic papers in the West, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Waverly (Ohio) *Watchman* and others being among the number.—*Exchange.*

Is any body green enough to suppose this will amount to anything? The Democrats may call upon the Republicans to join them, and doubtless the call will be made loud and long. But will they come? We remember reading of Glendower calling spirits from the vasty deep. They failed to put in an appearance. The Democratic call will be alike in vain.

In a recent speech Andrew Johnson remarked that he had enjoyed more real satisfaction in the last few months than during the whole term of his office. *Exchange.*

For once the ex-President put himself in happy accord with the whole people. The feeling of satisfaction is mutual for no act of Mr. Johnson's whole life gave the people so much pleasure as the going out of office.

INFLUENCE OF THE NEWSPAPER.

[illegible] newspaper is the great educator of [illegible] nineteenth century. There is no force [illegible] compared with it; it is book, pulpit, [illegible] forum, all in one; and there [illegible] an interest religious, literary, [illegible] mercial, scientific, agricultural, or [illegible] anical—that is not within its grasp. [illegible] or centuries ago, in Germany, in the [illegible] ts of Justice, men fought with their [illegible] s to see who should have the decision [illegible] the Court, and if the Judge's decision [illegible] s unsatisfactory, then he fought with [illegible] e counsel. Many of the lords could [illegible] read the deeds of their own estates. [illegible] hat has made the change? Does any [illegible] e say books? We answer, no! The [illegible] ast majority of the people do not read [illegible] ooks; look around you, and how many of your friends and acquaintances have read histories? How many treatises on constitutional law, or political economy, or works of science? How many elaborate poems or books of travel? Very few. In the United States the people do not average one book a year to each individual. And yet nowhere—especially in the North—is there such general intelligence—such capacity to talk about all themes, secular and religious, greater acquaintance with science and art, more power to appreciate the beautiful and grand. Whence then this intelligence and capacity and power if not from books? Why the *newspaper*—swift-winged and everywhere present, flying over the fence, shoved under the door, tossed into the counting house, laid on the workbench, carried on the steam-boat and hawked through the cars. All read it—white and black—German, Irish, Swiss, Spaniard, French, and American—old and young, good and bad, sick and well—before breakfast and tea, Monday morning and Saturday night, and Sunday and week day.

This is the field, the circulation, the influence of the newspaper. It is the grand agency by which ignorance is to be cast out, oppression dethroned, crime extirpated and humanity blessed. In the clanking of the printing press, as the sheets fly out, the voice may be heard proclaiming to the retreating surges of darkness, "Let there be light!"

THE FOOLISH LAWYERS.

On the 19th day of April 1869 an article appeared in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, signed by a number of the Lawyers of North Carolina, severely reflecting upon the Judiciary of the State. It was an uncalled for, unwarranted attack, calculated [illegible] the respect due to the authority of our Courts. At the opening of the Supreme Court, at Raleigh, in June, His Honor Chief Justice PEARSON called attention to the publication, and ordered that the Attorneys practicing in the Supreme Court whose names appear signed to the same be disabled from hereafter appearing as attorneys or counsellors in the Court, unless they shall, severally appear on Tuesday, the 15th of June, 1869, and show cause to the contrary; and it was further ordered that a copy of the order be served on said attorneys.

In due course the lawyers—or at least [illegible] which was declared, and in a lengthy defense attempted to excuse themselves by disavowing all intention of disrespect, &c. &c. On payment of costs they were acquired but not excused.

The comment we have to make is brief. It is singular that wise men should be so foolish. Their rash act has recoiled upon themselves. Their publication was an insult to the Judiciary—an assault upon the integrity of the highest legal tribunal of the State. A proper respect for its dignity required of the Court to notice it.

They who wantonly assail the purity of the Bench do what they can to injure the influence of the administrators of the law, and hence all such parties should be made to feel that there is a limit—that reproof, speedy and effectual, will surely follow.

Dr. P. John, formerly editor of this paper, started on Monday last to his new field of labor in North Carolina. He will issue the first number of his new paper, the *North Carolinian*, about the first week in July. The Doctor carries with him the best wishes of his friends in this section who anxiously await the appearance of a sheet, which from the acknowledged ability and long experience of its editor cannot fail to be invaluable to the interest of the old North State. We have already entered the new paper upon our exchange list, hoping it will be many years in the future before we shall miss its welcome visits.—*Bloomsburg (Pa.) Republican.*

We shall always look for the *Republican* with interest. We have felt for it the affection a parent does for his child, and we hope to see it continue, as it grows in years, to exert a healthful and elevating influence upon the journalism and politics of the old Keystone state. To all our old friends we say: support and sustain it.

PALEMON JOHN, formerly connected with the newspaper press of Pennsylvania, will commence the publication of a new paper at Elizabeth City, N. C., to be called the *North Carolinian*, about July 1st. It will contain thirty-two columns, and will be republican in politics.—*Exchange.*

Dr. John, the gentleman alluded to in the above notice, is a relative of the editor of this paper, and for ten years was editor and publisher of the Columbia county *Republican*, one of the ablest and best newspapers in the state of Pennsylvania. His success in establishing and maintaining a first class republican journal in one of the strongest democratic counties of his native state leads us to believe that he will not fail in his new field of labor. We hope to number the *North Carolinian* among our exchanges.—*Decatur (Ill.) Republican.*

We cheerfully place the *Republican* on our list, as it is a live and racy paper—one we always read with interest.

THE MILLENNIUM.—There are some people longing for the "good time coming" without being willing to aid in its consummation. The hope to see the dawn of the millennium

"Which Kings and prophets have waited for
But died without the sight,"

and expect it to come as a boon to which they are entitled. In this world there is but little obtained unless it is earned. Those who wake up and make the proper effort will experience a condition of things which *will be* a mellennium compared to the despondency settling over too many of our people.

WILLING TO WORK

The negro will not work without the lash, said the advocates of slavery in the south when it was proposed to make him free. Even yet we hear the same thing. Undoubtedly there are lazy and shiftless negroes, as there are lazy and shiftless white people; and indeed, it may be confessed that men in general are industrious rather from necessity than choice. But our observation [illegible] the change of others have also [illegible] us that in this particular [illegible] ted blacks have other [illegible] Comparatively speaking, we see few idlers among them. They are busy and anxious to work, and many of them are at work, cultivating crops for themselves.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—The late rebel General JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE accompanied an excursion party out in Minnesota a few days ago. As the "stars and stripes" were unfurled, it is said he exclaimed. "That is the old flag, after all. Thank God for it." Had he made this discovery about the year 1861 it would have saved him a world of trouble. But

"While the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may return."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—On the [illegible] day of June Chief Justice CHASE gave an important decision at Raleigh concerning debts paid with Confederate money. The substance of the decision is that the payment of a debt in Confederate money to an agent is not a legal payment binding upon the principal, unless the principal authorizes or ratifies the action of the agent.

No man who desires the position and the authority of a statesman can afford to be false to his friends. Deceit may sometimes be successful, but its triumphs are always short-lived. We know a man who would do well to remember this before it is too late.

HARPER'S PUBLICATIONS.—We call especial attention to the announcement of Harper & Brothers in reference to their periodicals—the *Magazine*, *Weekly* and *Bazaar*. They are all deservedly popular and should have a large circulation in the south.

Horatio Seymour says he will never again seek political honor or office.—*Jackson Citizen.*

He evidently has his eye on something—is going to run for some office—or he would not talk in this "declining" way.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Elizabeth City—Past and Present. No. 1.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

With the view of informing those strangers who may wish to know something of this part of the country, I have written the following, and would be obliged to you to insert it in your paper.

Elizabeth City became an incorporated town about sixty years ago. At that time its dimensions were about 500 yards from East to West and 300 yards from North to South, it being a parallelogram, the [illegible] S. 80° E. It had four streets from East to West viz: Mathews, Main, Fearing and Church streets (the present name,) and eight streets from North to South viz. Water, Poindexter, McMorine, Martin, Pool, Elliott, Road and Charles streets (present names.) These streets are at right angles and parallel to the boundary lines. At the time of its incorporation, there were about fifteen dwellings within the corporate limits of the town, and about 100 inhabitants. The trade of the place at that time was very different from what it now is. Then, three-fourths at least of the surrounding country was a wilderness, heavily timbered, from which timber was made millions of staves and shingles, the carrying of which gave employment to a large number of large class schooners. The lumber was sold to the West Indies, in return for which was brought Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses &c., Specie was also brought in large quantities.

In the course of time larger farms were cleared and cultivated and vast quantities of grain were raised, especially corn. This was shipped to Boston, New York, Portland, Norfolk, and to Charleston and other ports, also to the West Indies and to South America. Some idea may be had of the magnitude of this trade, when I say that in the year 1860 full one hundred vessels hailed from the port of Elizabeth City alone. These carried in every direction, from this place, and the surrounding country, Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Fish, Staves, Shingles, sawed Lumber &c. &c.

The country surrounding this place is naturally very productive, and is adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain, potatoes, garden vegetables &c., as well as fruits of all kinds, that are natural to the Temperate Zone. I have often heard it said of this (Pasquotank) county, by knowing ones that it is capable of producing as much corn, by proper farming, as any other spot of its size upon the globe. Farms in this county—especially in that part of it called Tadmore—have produced without a pound of manure being used, more than one hundred bushels to the acre.

The real value and natural wealth of this part of North Carolina were, perhaps, never so well understood and appreciated as during the late war. The seige of Suffolk Va., by General Longstreet in 1863 was for the purpose, no doubt, of enabling the Confederate Army to get provisions out of this part of the country. At that time immense numbers of wagons came in and carried off great quantities of meat and corn, and wheat and other provisions.

On the 10th day of February 1862 a naval battle occurred near the wharves of this place, between fourteen Federal Steamers under Commodore Goldsboro, and six Confederate Steamers under Commodore Lynch, resulting in the entire destruction of the latter. On that day the inhabitants of the town left it en masse; first setting fire to and totally destroying a large part, and much the best built portion of the town, the ruins of which still remain to tell the tale for themselves. Since that time but little business of any kind has been done here, for a part of the results of the war, to us, were, the liberating of the slaves, the laying waste of the country, almost the entire destruction of farm animals and utensils, and the thorough bankruptcy of the people. The people were left dispirited, but add to all this the unprecedented failure of crops for two or three years in succession and up to this present year. These, together, had the effect of bringing affairs into an extremely bad condition, and, as I have said, of almost putting an end to business of every kind.

Prospects have recently brightened.

From Martin County.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., June 26, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Being desirous that persons abroad should know something of our section of country Martin, I hasten to drop you a short letter for the first number of your paper, promising in reality to be more punctual hereafter, give your non-laggards and perhaps more interesting ones. By reference to the map of North Carolina it will be perceived that Martin county is bounded on the south bank of the Roanoke river, a narrow and rapid stream, but navigable for large size steamers for many miles from its mouth. Named after Jno. Henry Martin, the last of the royal governors, Martin is one of the oldest counties of the State, and the archives of its courts can be traced back into the past. Its soil is admirably adapted for grain and cotton and when properly and fully cultivated it will be excelled by none of the agricultural districts of the old North State. Comparatively speaking we suffered but little from the last war but even those traces are by industry and energy fast disappearing. The towns of Jamesville, Williamston and Hamilton are immediately on the banks of the Roanoke, and we challenge any places in the Southern states of a similar size to show a greater degree of improvement. Of Williamston, my present residence, it being the county seat and now number[illegible] are [illegible] being daily added too. Cypress, gum and oak forests of great value abound near it which furnish profitable employment to a large number of hands in making shingles and staves and the merchants find valuable customers in the men working them, and the products of their labor cause hundred of [illegible] boats to annually be loaded at our wharves. A work of vast importance to the county has been commenced and is being rapidly pushed forward to completion which will take place by the 1st of November next—we refer to the Williamston and Tarboro Rail Road. This enterprise will connect us with the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. and by the [illegible] will be put in easy and quick communication with other parts of the state, and recommend us in a very few years a population equal to that of Wilmington. Other things of importance might here be mentioned in connection with this place which will in fair to rival other towns in which capital and the [illegible] have for a long time extended their [illegible] but these must suffice for the present.

Yours &c.

A.

From Perquimans County.

HERTFORD, July 2, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The people of this County are to be much pleased with the prospects of a new paper, published in your county. They believe that it is only by the aid of the press that the interests of agricultural and industrious [illegible] can be called to the great resources and unadvertised advantages of improvement and settlement in Eastern Carolina. A soil unequaled in fertility and peculiarly adapted to the growth of vegetables of all kinds, cannot fail to attract immigration, if its advantages are made known. Since the interest of our people are there enlisted in your favor, the success of your Journal is secured. The farmers, [illegible] of their crops, are in such present pecuniary distress that they are unable, many of them, to patronize your paper, at the start; but you must not be discouraged, for you will have a large subscription list in Perquimans.

The wheat crop, which is now maturing, is very fine and the corn and cotton promise a large yield. On the whole the farmers are very much encouraged with the prospects ahead.

The commencement exercises of Newby's Bridge Academy, a flourishing institution in this county belonging to the Society of Friends, will take place on Wednesday 30th day of June next. The school has been in successful operation for many years before and since the war. It is now under the management of Miss Rebecca Marble, a highly accomplished lady, and excellent teacher. The Society of Friends deserve much credit for their zeal and labor in the cause of Education. All our schools were severely injured by the war, and the poverty of our people has caused the halls of our seminaries of learning, once echoing with the tramp of many feet, to be almost deserted. Let us hope that this year will inaugurate a new era in the progress of education, and an increased prosperity in every thing calculated to improve our condition as a people.

As one of the means to this end, we will cheerfully assist, as far as our means will allow, in the establishment of your paper, and endeavor to make your new enterprise successful. We welcome you personally, into our midst, as one of us.

If it will be of any service to you, you will recieve occasional letters from the writer of this.

A.

Facts of Interest.

Mercury at Washington, N. C., July 1st, [illegible]

Being desirous that persons abroad should know something of our town and county Martin, I hasten to drop you a short letter for the first number of your paper, promising in reality to be more punctual hereafter, give your non-laggards and perhaps more interesting ones. By reference to the map of North Carolina it will be perceived that Martin county is bounded on the south bank of the Roanoke river, a narrow and rapid stream, but navigable for large size steamers for many miles from its mouth. Named after Jno. Henry Martin, the last of the royal governors, Martin is one of the oldest counties of the State, and the archives of its courts can be traced back into the past. Its soil is admirably adapted for grain and cotton and when properly and fully cultivated it will be excelled by none of the agricultural districts of the old North State. Comparatively speaking we suffered but little from the last war but even those traces are by industry and energy fast disappearing. The towns of Jamesville, Williamston and Hamilton are immediately on the banks of the Roanoke, and we challenge any places in the Southern states of a similar size to show a greater degree of improvement. Of Williamston, my present residence, it being the county seat and now number[illegible] are [illegible] being daily added too. Cypress, gum and oak forests of great value abound near it which furnish profitable employment to a large number of hands in making shingles and staves and the merchants find valuable customers in the men working them, and the products of their labor cause hundred of [illegible] boats to annually be loaded at our wharves. A work of vast importance to the county has been commenced and is being rapidly pushed forward to completion which will take place by the 1st of November next—we refer to the Williamston and Tarboro Rail Road. This enterprise will connect us with the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. and by the [illegible] will be put in easy and quick communication with other parts of the state, and recommend us in a very few years a population equal to that of Wilmington. Other things of importance might here be mentioned in connection with this place which will in fair to rival other towns in which capital and the [illegible] have for a long time extended their [illegible] but these must suffice for the present.

Yours &c.

A.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

[illegible] DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, June 26, 1869.

I, D. A. JENKINS, Public Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the [illegible] Bank Note Company, of New York, has been employed to engrave and print the Bank Notes of this State. The paper is white, [illegible] silk variety, and [illegible] three kinds of red and blue [illegible] issue of the new money will be ready on the first of July next for issuance of legal tender currency notes. Will be issued as soon as possible.

In a recent suit before the U. S. Court in Kentucky, Circuit Court, an old land warrant, issued to Wm. Woods for [illegible] acres of land, in Fayette County, Ky., in 1786, and signed by Patrick Henry, then Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia was introduced in evidence. At the time this warrant was issued Fayette County embraced a large region of country and was a part of Virginia.

After the close of the present fiscal year, and until further notice, in addition to weekly purchases of bonds and coupons gold, the Secretary of the Treasury will purchase $1,000,000 of bonds on alternate weeks, commencing July 1, and will purchase $1,000,000 gold on alternate weeks, commencing Thursday, July 8.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following advertisements in this issue:

The "Yankee Store" is advertised.

Joseph G. Ross ill advertises Pennsylvania House.

The prospectus of "Appleton's Journal is published.

Harper & Brothers advertise their publications.

Martin & Co. of N. Y. advertise their sales.

Bishop S. Burgess advertises properties for sale or rent.

Wm. G. Pool, M. D., publishes Medical notice.

Grandy & Hines, Attorneys-at-Law, publish card.

See advertisement of Nag's Head hotel by Mr. Jacobs.

Conner & Commander advertise oilcloth exhibition.

The Dismal swamp S. T. Co. publish advertisement.

Wm. G. Pool publishes notice as public administrator.

Thos. H. Senior advertises exchange and general supply agency.

The N. C. Land and Lumber Company advertise various properties for sale.

Local and Personal.

☞ Our genial friend CHARLES GUIRKIN has placed the entire force of our office under obligations for those several supplies of Ice.

☞ We want a reliable correspondent from every town and county in the District. Send us, in a condensed form, every thing of a local interest.

☞ The crops look well. The prospects have not been so good for years. Our farmers feel encouraged. They feel that better times are coming.

☞ Reader! how do you like our type? Is it not clean and easily read? It is from the celebrated Johnson Type Foundry, at Philadelphia. Address MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, 606 Sansom St.

☞ Col. Burgess will accept our thanks for a box of magnificent Honey, all of this season's making. The Colonel is one of the oldest citizens of this city, and his kindness is appreciated.

☞ By announcement elsewhere it will be seen that Dr. W. G. POOL, of this place, has been appointed Public Administrator for this county. No better appointment could have been made.

☞ Can any person give us any positive information in reference to the *first* newspaper ever published at this place—its name, by whom published, the date of its first issue and its history? We also desire everything we can obtain relating to all the newspapers published here.

☞ We call special attention to the advertisement of the North Carolina Land and Lumber company, on our fourth page. The company is responsible, the gentlemen connected with it reliable, and the properties advertised are among the most desirable in the South.

☞ We have the Velocipede in our city and some of our townsmen have learned the art of riding the horse that needs no hay.

Common pedal locomotion,
In former times a common notion,
Is given up for want o' speed,
And people ride the velocipede.

☞ On referring to our Directory—see first page—it will be seen that many of the Professional and Business men have inserted their Cards. All should do so that people at home and abroad may know *who* are the Professional men, Dealers and Tradesmen of our city.

☞ We have a complete Jobbing establishment. We are prepared to do all kinds of work, from a fine visiting card to a mammoth poster, and in all colors, on short notice, in the best manner and on moderate terms.

☞ Ever since the 1st of June our market has been well supplied with cherries, huckleberries, blackberries, &c. We mention this as an item of interest to our Northern readers. The season for strawberries and peas has passed, but new potatoes and beans have been abundant for weeks. We are now enjoying the luxuary of ripe tomatoes, green apple pies, cucumbers, etc.

☞ We are continually having visitors from the North. They are all favorably impressed with our country and numbers of them are making purchases with a view to making this section their future homes. During the past ten days several valuable farms and town properties have been bought. There is no part of the South where Northern men and their families are so heartily welcomed or so kindly received as here.

☞ Mayor COBB has had a force, for some time past, engaged in repairing the sidewalks, clearing up the streets and opening the drains,—all of which were badly needed. We may have some suggestions on this subject to submit to the City Fathers for their consideration. There is rubbish to be removed, water courses opened and marshy places filled up. In all of these every citizen is deeply interested because the sanitary condition of the city is involved.

☞ One of the finest Apple and Pear Orchards we have seen for a long while is that of Mr. GEORGE W. CHARLES, about a quarter of a mile west of the city. He has a large and choice variety of these fruits. He commenced shipping apples North some ten days ago. Mr. CHARLES takes great pleasure in showing strangers through his orchard, and his intelligent and practical description of Apple and Pear culture is interesting.

☞ Rev. SOLOMON POOL, President of the University, &c., spent a few days in our city last week. We had the pleasure of making his acquaintance. He is engaged in a noble work and one in which he should be sustained. It should be the pride of every true North Carolinian to see that our State Institution is built up—made to prosper. It is important that we have a University where the young men of the State can be *correctly* educated—properly fitted for teachers and the responsibilities of business and professional life.

☞ Some men are born great, others have greatness thrust upon them, while a few achieve it. It is thus with our friend Capt. HARNEY. Everybody knows him—the popular, jolly, openhearted, fun loving and humor inspiring Commander of the Steamer Elizabeth City, plying between here and Norfolk. It always does one good to take passage with him. The trip is not half so tiresome nor the hours near so long. But the Captain has won higher honors—has been dubbed "Commodore." He is the genius that controls the destiny, not only of the gallant little Steamer "Elizabeth City," but the "George Washington" as well. The two lines have been consolidated and henceforth we tip our beaver to our old friend as "the Commodore."

☞ A gentleman—well qualified for the work—is kindly furnishing us a series of articles upon "Elizabeth City—its Past and Present." His first article appears in this issue.

☞ The County Commissioners have just completed several improvements in and around our jail. Let the good work go on.

☞ Prof L. H. HAMMOND, of Lebenon Valley College, Pa, has been spending some days in town. He expresses himself as delighted with our place and its surroundings.

☞ Dr. UNDERWOOD of Norfolk, has purchased a very desirable residence in town and will remove here with his family in a few months. The Doctor is a man of energy and enterprise, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the place.

☞ Hon. JOHN POOL, United States Senator, has been at home in this city during the past month. He and family expect to spend the summer at Nag's Head.

☞ The Pupils of the May School, under charge of Prof. T. WHITEMARSH CARDOZA, gave an Exhibition in Grandy's Hall on Saturday evening, June 11. It was a very successful affair.

☞ On looking over our record it will be seen that our distinguished townsman Hon. CHARLES C. POOL, Judge of the Superior Court of this District, has led one of Mother Eve's fair daughters to the Hymeneal altar. He and lady are now absent on a trip North, and will probably remain several months.

☞ The Schooner Thomas Miskimmons, John E. Wyatt, Master, sailed from this Port last Thursday for Barbadoes, British West Indies. The vessel was loaded by the Land and Lumber Co., of this place with Six Hundred and fifty four thousand Shingles.

☞ Hon. GEO. W. BROOKS, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of North Carolina, is now absent from home, holding Court with Chief Justice CHASE at Raleigh. The Raleigh *Standard* of the 22d says:

We are pleased to notice, and it must be gratifying to both the Bench and the Bar, that the utmost courtesy prevails among the members of the Bar towards each other, and also between the Court and the members of the Bar. Judge Brooks presides with dignity, and the Bar generally pay the utmost deference to his opinions.

☞ The Fourth of July will be duly celebrated at this place on Saturday. The Declaration of Independence will be read by M. V. B. GILBERT, of this office, and the oration delivered by Prof. T. W. CARDOZA. He will be followed by Hon. THOS. A. SYKES, of this county. The ceremonies will take place in Academy Green, and commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. In the evening, there will be a grand supper at Clark's Hall.

☞ Our "devil" is learning very rapidly. Not only does he stir himself among the ink pots, practice at the case and have his fingers in the *pie*, but his readiness to answer questions is increasing. The other day a top-loftical looking chap came into the office with what he called a scripture puzzle. It was this: "When was Ruth very rude to Boaz." The answer was: "When she pulled his *ears* and tread on his *corn*." Hereafter when very *knowing* looking fellows come in, quizzically inclined, we will turn them over to the "devil."

☞ One word to our business men. Remember that whatever you have to sell, there are many people ready to buy, even in the most depressed season. It is neither cheap nor sensible, to sit behind your counter and wait for the bustle of trade to revive. When business is dull the more need for you to advertise. It is then when people devote most time to reading the newspapers and your advertisement is consequently, generally seen. A few dollars thus invested will do much toward reviving a sluggish business.

☞ We call especial attention to the announcement of THOMAS H. SENIOR, of New York, in our advertising columns. Having enjoyed the personal acquaintance of Mr. SENIOR for a number of years, we know him to be an honorable, high toned gentleman, and perfectly reliable, in every way. He is the Agent for those ale of CAMPBELL'S Presses—the same upon which the NORTH CAROLINIAN is printed. Some years ago he put one of them up for us in Pennsylvania, and it gave full satisfaction. He also put up our present Press, and we submit to our cotemporaries and the public whether our paper don't show evidence that it does its work beautifully and well. We are thoroughly convinced that as a country Newspaper Press—arranged as it is for hand power or steam—it has no superior.

☞ Reader! did you ever see a newspaper entirely up to your standard—one whose sentiments you fully endorsed? We never did; we never expect to. On the other hand, have you ever seen a paper in which there were not *some* things that met your approval? So with the NORTH CAROLINIAN. It may not come up to the standard of all its patrons. It may publish some things which will not meet the full endorsement of the public. It don't expect to suit everybody. But it *will* aim to be fearless, untramelled and independent, and so far as imperfect human judgement goes will endeavor to vindicate the Right and deal with principles, opinions and sentiments rather than with the men who discuss them and advocate them. We shall treat every man courteously and endeavor to discuss all questions fairly, and as our great purpose is one in which every man, be his political sentiments what they may, is deeply interested—that of building up our city and developing our State—let us have the support and full co-operation of all.

THE DISMAL SWAMP.

Our old friend JACOB D. MELICK, ESQ, of Muncy, Pa, paid a visit to this place in May. He was very favorably impressed and published an interesting letter in the Muncy *Luminary*. The following is his description of the Dismal Swamp.

Dismal Swamp! There is something romantic in the very name; but the novelty is enhanced by observation. Though the place is what its name signifies, yet nature, with lavish hand, has not withheld from here all her bounties. Even here, amid this wilderness, "where many a flower is born to blush unseen and waste its fragrance on the desert air," and in reference to which legendary story and song have united in contributing largely to fix in the imagination a scene more wild than the everglades of Florida, and more desolate than the scorching plains of Africa; yet there occasionally are seen fine and fertile farms under culture. Timber and wood is obtained in abundance, and Lake Drumond is brought forth from its secluded confines and made subservient to the wants of man. By an artificial ditch, the water from this lake is led eastward into a summit level, and carried thence north to the Elizabeth and south to the Pasquotank rivers, thus forming important inland navigation between the Chesapeake Bay and Albemarle Sound.

STATE CONVENTIONS.—The Republicans of Pennsylvania held their State Convention in Philadelphia on the 23rd of June. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY was nominated for Governor. On the same day the Republican State Convention of Ohio was held at Columbus, and Hon. R. B. HAYES was nominated for Governor.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

London imprisons young girls for debt.

Bismarck's salary is $36,000 a year.

Ohio is to be geologically surveyed.

Chicago has a loafing population of 25,000.

Garroting is the sensation in San Francisco.

The King of Burmah is building school houses.

Mr. Speaker Blaine meditates a trip to Alaska.

A New York drug store has a $15,000 soda fountain.

At Allegan, Michigan, June 2d, three children were drowned by their step mother.

The "conscience" fund in the United States Treasury now amounts to over $80'000.

Blonde hair is worth double the price of black, according to the New York quotations.

Lyman Whitman, of Agawam, Mass., a paper manufacturer, committed suicide on Saturday.

Colored laborers are getting Government employment in nearly all the trades at Washington.

The new Constitution has been promulgated in all the provinces of Spain.

The German expedition to the Arctic regions, for some time past at Bremen, is now ready to sail.

It is now reported that the Duke of Genoa is now a prominent candidate for the Spanish throne.

The only surviving son of Robert Burns is now living in Cheltenham, at the age of 77.

A Boston merchant has a business ledger 190 years old.

Hiram Sanford has been buying large tracts of land in Iowa.

About 70 telegraph wires have been run through the Chicago River tunnel since it was opened.

A steamer has just been completed at Pittsburg, Penn., for the navigation of the Magdelena River, South America.

An Albany tippler swallowed a chip from a molasses cask with a glass of gin and molasses, the other day, and it killed him.

The Southern States have eighty-six cotton mills, with 212,000 spindles, which spin 31,000,000 pounds of cotton.

Nearly all the Poles believe that next year will witness the restoration of their nation in all its freedom and glory.

The catapillars have succeeded in destroying a cotton field of four hundred acres in the vicinity of Tallahassee, Florida.

Brigham Young is said to be shocked at the discovery that several of his wives exhibit an unmistakable tendency to flirt.

A species of nettle which grows freely in Mississippi is used for making cord, rope, bagging, etc.

A clerk in a mercantile establishment writes to his friends at home: "Plaguey easy times now-a-days—very little work to do—our firm dont advertise."

A woman has been condemned to death in Belgium for murdering her infant grandchild by sticking needles into its head.

Commissioner Delano has decided that tobacco and cigars forfeited to the United States and sold by distraint or the order of Court are not subject to tax.

A YOUNG lady has been selected to read the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July in Boston.

COLONEL RUSTEM BEY, a high functionary of the Sublime Porte, is superintending the shipment of 20,000 stands of arms from New York to Turkey.

A JUNK DEALER on the Cape tried to melt the lead out of a bombshell the other day in his kitchen stove. He spoiled a pot of beans in the operation.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has rendered a decision that colored men are eligible to office. Judge Warner dissented from the opinion of his associates.

A ROYAL visitor is coming. Prince Arthur, of England, expresses his intention of visiting Canada this summer, and says he may condescend to look in upon the benighted people of the United States during his sojourn in our vicinity.

Another appalling disaster occurred in the coal mines at Merthyr-Tydril. An explosion, the cause of which is unknown, took place while the men were at work Few of the miners escaped from the pit, and it is reported that 120 were killed

THE London *Times* now says that it cannot be denied that the Alabama was built by British builders, in a British port, and that it is to be regretted that such proceedings were allowed. It further acknowledges that the failure of the English Government to seize the vessel was an offence for which England is willing to atone by submitting to any tribunal as the Americans desire it.

Three men, residents of St. Landry and Terrebone Parishes, Louisiana, have brought suit against the parishes for damages to their land, improvements, stock, farming instruments and property generally, caused by their having been driven from their homes by the Kuklux Klan. Their affidavits speak of it as an armed organization extending nearly entirely through the white population. Damages to the amount of $30,000 are claimed.

A Charleston paper states that a citizen of New-York has bought the Snow's Island plantation, on Great Pedee, for $12,000 cash. This is a historic spot, famous as the almost inaccessible encamping place of Marion during the war of the Revolution.

At a late duel in Louisiana, between two high-spirited gentlemen of color the parties discharged their pistols without effect, whereupon one of the seconds proposed that the combatants should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary, "for," said he, "their hands have been shaking this half hour."

The Emperor of Russia is to express his friendly sentiments towards the United States by sending a special envoy to Washington to congratulate President Grant upon his election and to utter the value which his Majesty sets upon the maintenance of friendly relations between Russia and this country.

No less than twenty-four persons have "mysteriously disappeared" from New York during the past two weeks. One of these a young lady of beauty and wealth.

The editor of the Carson Appeal recently saw a white boy and a negro boy hitched up together as horses, and a China boy holding the reins and driving them.

Eli Dampier, a notorious Wake county horse thief, who operated extensively in various parts of the State, and burned State's evidence when necessary to save his own precious neck, was killed in Barnett county last week. Dampier stole a horse from Col. Murchison, who pursued the thief, overtook him, and in a fight that ensued shot him dead.

BOTH houses of the Florida Legislature have ratified the fifteenth amendment. In the Assembly the vote stood 26 to 6, and in the Senate 13 to 8. The ratification by Florida makes, we believe, including Indiana, twenty-five States which have given it their approval. The votes of twenty-eight States are necessary to complete the ratification.

Capt. W. W. Davidson, of Memphis, while on his way to visit his wife and children at Pocahontas, Ark., was waylaid and shot through the heart near the latter place, on Friday night last. A man named Whitfield, an overseer on his plantation, who had grossly insulted Mrs. Davidson, and who feared a just punishment, is supposed to be the assassin. At any rate he has not been seen since.

The President has approved the findings of the military commission which recently tried Weaver, a citizen of Texas, whose case lately elicited an opinion from the Attorney General on the jurisdiction of military commissions in the unreconstructed States. The crime of Weaver was murder, of which the commission found him guilty and sentenced him to be hanged on the 24th of September next.

The friends of Cuba in Washington, have received intelligence that the fight at Puerto Del Padre was more important than at first reported. It opens up direct communication with the coast, and enables the Cubans to protect the landing of reinforcements from the United States. Every expedition from the United States has successfully landed.

The Postmaster General authorizes the statement, for the information of railway companies, that under the recent reorganization of the special agent service of the Post Office Department, no commissions will be issued except to persons actually employed, and the number, of course, will be limited. Therefore, all commissions signed by Postmaster Cresswell should be duly respected. All other commissions are inoperative and void.

The Boston Society of Natural History has been presented with the head of a crocodile (*Cucutus*) obtained in the Miami River as it empties into Biscayne Bay, Florida. It is thought that a true living crocodile has been found within the limits of the United States. This species has long been known in Cuba, San Domingo, and in various parts of South America.

The *Advance* tells the following: "A lady of our acquaintance, who has just returned from passing the winter in Florida, states that a planter made his appearance in town from the depths of the everglades, bringing with him two negroes for sale. He was actually ignorant that there had been a war! Imagine his feelings at the sudden depreciation of his movable property!"

George Hunnewell, an old man who is in Charlestown State prison, in Massachusets, under a life sentence for arson, one day last week had the first glimpse of the world without which has gladdened his eyes for twenty-two years. He asked the warden to let him go up into the cupola and look out, the favor was granted, and long and silently he explored with a field-glass his old home, Cambridge, and other places, grown very unfamiliar through the changes of the quarter-century.

The New Orleans Picayune relates that "a member of the Legislature, who carries a pair of gigantic feet, which he slings about as he walks, like a pair of flails, recently accosted a well-known member of the bar with 'Mr. M——, you know me, don,t you?' M——, surprised at the question, drew himself up at full length, and scanning his interlocutor from head to foot, remarked, 'Well, sir, your face is a familiar one to me, but assuredly your feet have outgrown my recollection.'"

A man came into our office yesterday and asked to see the editor. We politely conveyed to him the information that his organs of vision were then resting upon the personality of that individual. He was astonished. "Why" said he, "I hearn as how you wuz the orneyest looking cuss in the State." We informed him that such a slanderous report *had* been circulated by a base ingrate. "Well", he replied, "it aint so by a long chalk. Up to Weldon there's a printer-feller named *Stone*, and he's a sight wuss lookin nor you." We immediately "treated," glad to find that there was even *one* "wuss lookin" man in the State. We rather think Stone must wear the proud title of the "Ugliest man in the State," or find a worse looking man than himself. He should try New Berne. —*Raleigh Standard.*

On Monday afternoon, Mr. D. A. Griffin, of this city, received a pretty severe electric shock in this wise: On the afternoon in question he, in company with Mr. A. Richardson, was engaged in putting up a lightning rod on Mr. Burns' house, some seven miles south from this city. The tip of the rod being a little loose, Mr. Griffin applied his pincers to the wire to tighten it, when there was an instantaneous explosion of electricity, with some four or five sharp reports, following each other in rapid succession. Mr. Griffin was knocked down, falling on the roof, but luckily had sufficent strength and conciousness to throw his hands over the peak of the roof and maintain his position until help reached him. A short time previous to the explosion, a moderate thunder storm had passed over the locality, but at the time of the shock, the clouds had nearly or quite passed away and no signs of the presence of electricity were visible. The connections of the rod with the earth had not been completed at the time of the shock, and the moment the steel pincers came in contact with the rod the electric current was attracted with the results above named. Mr. Griffin, we believe, has entirely recovered from the effects of the shock.—*Rochester (Min) Post, 5th.*

Gov. A. G. Curtin, whose loyal efforts during the war are gratefully remembered, was fittingly honored by his fellow-citizens on leaving them for his Russian mission. His speech at the great banquet given him in the Philadelphia Academy of Music was noticeable chiefly as an eulogy of a State which sent 360,000 men into the war, and which helped the new Minister to his political laurels. The signal feature of the proceedings at the banquet was the reading of a letter from the Czar of Russia congratulating Gen. Grant upon his accession to the Presidency. Our new Russain relations open auspiciously.

The immigration at New York this season promises to be enormous. A letter from one of the Liverpool steamship agencies says, we may expect an average of five thousand emigrants at New York for the next five or six weeks to come. The pressure for passage the writer says is tremendous; nothing was ever seen like it before.

THE following State elections will come off during the summer and fall of 1869:

July 6, Virginia—State officers and Congressmen.

August 2, Kentucky—State Treasurer and Legislature.

August 2, Alabama—Members of Congress.

August 5, Tennessee—State officers and Legislature.

August 5, North Carolina—Justices of the Peace, Township Clerks and *ex-officio* Treasurers, Constables and School Committees.

August 10, Montana territory—Delegate to Congress.

September 7, Vermont—State officers and Legislature.

September 13, Maine—State officers and Legislature.

October 5, Colorado—Delegate to Congress.

October 12, Pennsylvania—State officers and Legislature.

October 12, Ohio—State officers and Legislature.

October 12, Iowa—State officers and Legislature.

October 20, California—Judges of the Supreme Court.

November 2, New York—Secretary of State, Legislature, &c.

November 2, New Jersey—Legislature.

November 2, Massachusetts—State officers and Legislature.

November 2, Minnesota—State officers and Legislature.

November 2, Wisconsin—State officers and Legislature.

MARRIAGES.

POOL—GREENE.—On the 16th ult., at the residence of Mr. Zenas Fearing, in this place, by Rev. G. W. Nolly, Hon. CHARLES C. POOL to Miss LIZZIE C., daughter of C. C. Greene, Esq.—all of Elizabeth City.

FENWICKE—WILLIAMS.—On the 17th ult., at the Pendleton Hotel, Elizabeth City, by Rev. Jos. W. Murphy, JAMES E. FENWICKE, Esq., formerly of Washington, D. C., to Miss MOLLIE S. WILLIAMS, of this place.

GUILFORD—BEASLEY.—On the 13th ult., in this place, by Geo. W. Cobb, Esq., Mr. CASWELL C. GUILFORD, of Croatan township, Tyrrell county, to Mrs. MARY C. BEASLEY, of Elizabeth City.

CULPEPPER—EHRINGHAUS.—On the 5th of May, 1869, by Rev. Jos. W. Murphy, MARSHALL B. CULPEPPER, Esq., to Miss ANNA C. C., daughter of the late Gen. J. C. B. Ehringhaus—all of this place.

HARRISON—HUGHES.—On the 14th May, by Rev. Seth Morgan, Mr. WILLIS C. HARRISON to Miss MARTHA HUGHES—both of this place.

SYKES—GILLIAM.—On the 3d ult., by Rev. W. H. Pitts, Mr. SAMUEL SYKES to Miss MARGARET GILLIAM.

REID—JAMES.—On same day, by same, Mr. SOLOMON REID to Miss ANNIE JAMES.

DEATHS.

FLETCHER.—Died, on the 21st ult., at his residence in Pasquotank county, Mr. JONATHAN FLETCHER, in the 50th year of his age.

REED.—Died, on the 9th ult., at her residence in Pasquotank county, Mrs. EMILY, wife of Mr. Joseph W. Reed, in the 21st year of her age.

HORTON.—Died, on the 25th ult., at her residence in Pasquotank county, Mrs. ANN L., wife of Mr. Oliver C. Horton, in the 35th year of her age.

The Markets.

ELIZABETH CITY PRICE CURRENT, REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Apples—New Green pr. bu.	$2,00 @ $2,50
" Dried ₱ lb.	18
Beef Hams—Dried, ₱ lb.	20
" Fresh "	10 @ 15
Bacon—Clear side ₱ lb	22
" Rib side "	20
" Shoulder "	18
" Hams, country	18 @ 20
" " sugar cured	23 @ 25
Butter—Country	30 @ 35
" N.Y. State	50 @ 55
Beeswax—₱ lb	30 @ 35
Corn—₱ bu.	75
Cheese—₱ lb	28
Chickens—Spring ₱ pair	30 @ 50
Cotton yarn—₱ block	2,25
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb	20
Eggs—₱ doz.	15
Flour—Super. ₱ bbl.	7,00 @ 8,00
" Extra "	8,50 @ 10,00
" Family "	12,00 @ 12,50
Fish—Drum pickled ₱ 100 lbs	2,50 @ 3,00
" " dried "	3,00 @ 4,00
" Herring ₱ bbl	8,00
" " gross ₱ 1000	8,00 @ 12,00
" " dried "	12,00 @ 15,00
Feathers—₱ lb	25 @ 60
Hides—Dry ₱ lb	18 @ 19
" Green	8 @ 9
Iron—Old cast ₱ cwt.	50 @ 60
" Wrought "	1,00 @ 1,10
Lard—₱ lb	20 @ 28
Lumber—Heart pine ₱ 1000ft	18,00 @ 22,00
" Cypress "	18,00 @ 20,00
" Sap "	12,00 @ 16,00
" Lath "	3,00
Meal—₱ bu., 50 lbs	85 @ 1,00
Oats—₱ bu.	80
Peas—Black ₱ bu	1,00
Pork—₱ bbl	30,00 @ 35,00
Potatoes—New ₱ bu	1,00 @ 1,25
Rags—₱ lb	3 to 3½
Rails—Juniper ₱ 1000	50,00 to 60,00
Shingles—16 inch, bunch, W. I. ₱ 1000	2,25 to 2,50
" 12 " "	3,25 to 4,50
Salt—₱ sack, 3 bu.	2,40 to 2,75
Wood—₱ cord	2,00 to 3,00
Wine—Scuppernong ₱ gal.	2,00 to 3,00
Whiskey—₱ gal.	1,75 to 2,50
Yoepon—₱ bu.	25 to 40

MARINE REPORT.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Thomas Jefferson, for repairs.

Steamer Elizabeth City, Harney, from Norfolk; freight, passenger and mail, to D. S. S. T. Co. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Steamer Geo. Washington, Walker, from Norfolk; freight and passenger to D. S. S. T. Co. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

U. S. Revenue Cutter, E. A. Stephens.

Schr. Sue Cummings, Lyons, Tyrrell; shingles for Baltimore.

Schr. Mariah Ann, Sundries to Master.

Schr. A. M. P. Wheedbee, Heath, Ballast.

Schr Snow Storm, Cartright, to refit.

Schr. Wave, Brown, Light to Master.

Schr. Miskimmons, Wyatt, Baltimore, light to Land and Lumber Co. of N. C.

Schr. Geo. Weaver, Brown, light.

Schr Angelica, Messer, light.

Schr Native, Pugh, Washington, N. C.

Schr Little Charlie, Pate, Norfolk, coal to D. S. T. Co.

Schr Philedger, Lawrence, Georgetown, coal to D. S. S. T. Co

Schr Eugene, Podgent, Elenton

Schr Surprise, Bronson, Norfolk

Schr Camden Union, Bronson, Richmond Va

Schr Hatton, Godfrey, Plymouth, for repairs

Schr Belfast, Hawkins, Norfolk

Schr Little Door, Farrell, Hatteras

Schr Susan Caroline, Midgett, Chickamacomico with fish

Sloop Gladiator, Owens, Norfolk

DEPARTURES.

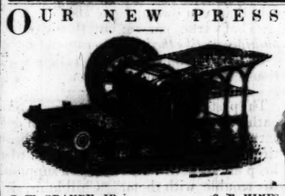
Steamer Elizabeth City, Harney, Norfolk, freight, and passenger, Monday, Wednesday ann Friday,

Steamer George Washington, Walker, freight, passenger, Tuesday Thursday and Saturday

SAILED.

Schooner Thomas Miskimmons, Wyatt, Barbadoes

OUR NEW PRESS.



C. W. GRANDY, JR. S. E. HINES.

GRANDY & HINES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, WEST OF ROAD,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber has opened a Boarding House, and is prepared to accommodate regular and transient boarders. Visitors from the North will find it the best stopping place in the city. Terms moderate.

JOSEPH G. RUSSELL.

July 1, 1869.

VELOCIPEDES! VELOCIPEDES!!

VELOCIPEDES!!!

The subscribers having procured a number of Velocipedes, are now exhibiting in Clark's Hall, on Water street, Elizabeth City, every day and evening. The public, and the ladies especially, are invited to attend. Admission free.

CONNER & COMMANDER.

July 1—3t.

NOTICE!—HAVING QUALIFIED as PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of Pasquotank County, I will give ample time and attention to the settlement of all estates that may come into my hands.

A late act of the Legislature has made material changes in regard to this subject, which it would be well for those interested to look into.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

That fine new DWELLING on corner of Road and Second Ship-yard street, Elizabeth City.

Besides the yard, there is a good garden lot. There are upon the grounds a first-rate well of water and all necessary out-buildings. Possession given immediately.

Also, several good DWELLINGS, situated in same vicinity.

For further particulars, apply to

July 1–tf. JOHN S. BURGES.

DISMAL SWAMP STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Daily Line between ELIZABETH CITY, N.C., and Norfolk, Va., via Dismal Swamp Canal,

Carrying U. STATES MAIL and EXPRESS.

The new and swift Steamers "ELIZABETH CITY," Capt. W. A. HARNEY, and "GEORGE WASHINGTON," Capt. S. N. SLEIGHT, with excellent accommodations for passengers and freight, will leave Elizabeth City daily, at 5 A. M., for Norfolk (Sundays excepted), touching all intermediate landings. Returning, leave Norfolk after the arrival of the Baltimore boats.

For freight or passage, apply to Jno. H. Kenyon, Agent, Eliz. City, or W. A. Duke, Agent, Wills' Wharf, Norfolk, Va.

C. C. ALLEN,
July 1, 1869—tf. Gen'l Agent.

ALEXINA HOUSE,

NAG'S HEAD, N. C.

This famous House will be opened on the First of July, for the reception of visitors. It has been refitted and fixed up in the very best style, and many comforts and conveniences added.

The Alexina House has now been in successful operation for four seasons, and during that time has given unprecedented satisfaction to visitors.

THE SEA-BATHING, OCEAN AIR,

Fish, Oysters, Crabs, Game, &c., to be enjoyed at old Nag's Head, make that one of the most delightful places of resort on this Continent.

As a resort for persons in delicate health, and puny children during the summer months, Nag's Head enjoys a fine reputation. Many such have sought its healing influences from year to year, and returned to their homes well and hearty. Invalids from the interior would do well to spend a season at this delightful seashore retreat and inhale the pure and health giving ocean breeze, which prove a sovereign remedy in all cases against chills and fevers.

TERMS.—By the month,.....$45 00
Those who furnish their own rooms and light.....35 00
By the week.....12 50
By the single day.....2 50

For further information, address

A. E. JACOBS,
Post Office, Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ The fine Steamer Isadore will make one trip a week from Edenton, leaving on Saturday morning at 5 o'clock for Nag's Head, and returning will leave Nag's Head on Saturday at 12 M., for Elizabeth City, same day, and Elizabeth City immediately after the arrival of Norfolk steamer. This gives passengers from Norfolk an opportunity to go right through on the arrival of the steamer at Elizabeth City, for whose accommodation in returning the Isadore will leave Nag's Head, on Monday morning, at 4½ A. M., for connection with the Norfolk steamer at Elizabeth City, after which the Isadora will then proceed direct to Edenton.

July 1, 1869.

THE "YANKEE STORE"

HAS A LARGE AND WELL

SELECTED STOCK OF

SUMMER GOODS,

and take pleasure in inviting the attention of the citizens of this and of the adjoining counties, (especially all *close cash* purchasers,) to their

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF

DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

NOTIONS, CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

DOMESTICS,

–BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS, HARDWARE,

TIN WARE, CROCK-

ERY, GLASS WARE,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

We call special attention to our

FINE STOCK

—OF—

LADIES' SHOES, MOROCCO BOOTS, LASTING GAITERS AND POLISH BALMORALS.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF CHOICE

FAMILY GROCERIES

constantly kept on hand.

Our Goods are of the best qualities, latest styles, and will be sold at the

VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

Please call and examine our Stock and prices.

West side of Water St., south of Main.

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C.

Elizabeth City, N. C., July 1, 1869.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—

For consultation with another Physician,.$5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case.....2 50
" examination and prescript'n, from $1 to 5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription, 1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day.....50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night.....3 00
" visit in country—the first mile.....2 00
" each after mile, per mile.....50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather.....6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather.....1 00

Prompt settlement required.

W. G. POOL, M. D.

Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

CHARLES EVANS & SON,

NOS. 205, 207 & 209 QUARRY ST.,

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CIDER PRESS SCREWS,

AND FOR ALL OTHER PURPOSES.

Copying Presses, all sizes, from 10 X 15 to 22 X 24 inch, with copying books to suit.

For information, and pamphlets giving descriptions, and recommendations, please address

PALEMON JOHN, EDITOR,

July 1, 1869. at this office.

"*A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction.*"

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight, and occasionally an elegant Colored Fashion Plate.

HARPER'S BAZAR contains 16 folio pages of the size of HARPERS WEEKLY, printed on superfine calendered paper, and is published Weekly.

Critical Notices of the Press.

HARPER'S BAZAR contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand.—*New York Evening Post.*

Whether we consider its claims as based upon the elegance and superiority of the paper, its typographical appearance, the taste and judgment displayed in the engravings, or the literary contributions contained in its pages, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be superior in each and every particular to any other similar publication here or abroad.—*Phil'a Legal Intelligencer.*

We know of no other English or American journal of fashion that can pretend to approach it in completeness and variety.—*N. Y. Times.*

It has the merit of being sensible, of conveying instruction, of giving excellent patterns in every department, and of being well stocked with good reading matter.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

To dress according to HARPER'S BAZAR will be the aim and ambition of the women of America.—*Boston Transcript.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

TERMS:

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year.....$4 00

An extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Subscribtions to HARPER'S MAGZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of HARPER'S Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The postage on HARPER'S BAZAR is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

**Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage.* Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

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Alum & Dry Plaster

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SAFES

Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

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SPHERICAL BURGLAR

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Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

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VAULT DOORS,
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And for sale by our agents in the principal cities throughout the United States.

"Unquestionably the best of the kind in

HARPER'S

NEW M

CRITICAL NOTICES

The most popular Mont

New York Observer.

We must refer in terms

tone and varied excellence

AZINE—a journal with a mont

about 170,000 copies—in whose

found some of the choicest light

reading of

, Horticultural ...stic Matters.

...ltural Ode.

...R G. WHITTIER.

...ndred years ago,
...rapes by the river's side,
...ss ground-nut trailing low,
...ble of the woods supplied.

...down the apple's red and gold,
The blushing tint of peach and pear,
The mirror of the Power told
No tale of orchards ripe and rare.

Wild as the fruits he scorned to till,
These vales the ideal Indian trod,
Nor knew the glad creative skill,
The joy of him who toils with God.

O, Painter of the fruits and flowers!
We thank Thee for Thy wise design
Whereby those human hands of ours
In Nature's garden work with Thine.

And thanks that from our daily need
The joy of simple faith is borne;
That he who smites the Summer weed,
May trust Thee for the Autumn corn.

Give fools their gold and knaves their power,
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest;
And God and man shall own his worth
Who toils to leave as his bequest
An added beauty to the earth,

And soon or late, to all that sow,
The time of harvest shall be given;
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow
If not on earth, at least in heaven!

Till a small surface Well.

A prevalent mistake among the farmers is to wait until their grass begins to "run out" before they break up the field and seed anew. If a farmer has too little manure he had better cart what he has on his best field and take a big crop from that than to put it on his poorest field to enable it to yield a moderate crop. It is easier to increase a corn crop from 50 bushels per acre to 80 on good land than to increase it from 15 bushels to 25 on poor land. In the first case your manure gives you a gain of only 10 bushels. This explains why a farmer with poor land finds it so difficult to make progress, and especially if his farm is undrained. Neither the manure nor the labor he applies are nearly so effective as those of his neighbour with richer and better land. In this case it is emphatically true that the destruction of the poor is their poverty. Hence we may incidentally remark that thorough and perfect manuring a small surface is better, and especially on poor ground, than a small quantity over a large field. Where the soil is already very rich a little manure will go a great way.

Temperature and Moisture.

Many young gardeners and amateurs flounder befogged, attributing failure of crops in the garden, or want of health of plants in the greenhouse, to bad seeds, uncongenial soil or fertilizers, when it is much oftener the case that the cause is of a totally different nature, and entirely within their control. A temprature at which seeds are sown and plants grown must be congenial to the nature of the variety, else success cannot follow. In a temprature at which a portulaca will vigorously germinate, a pansy seed would lie dormant, or at least show a sickly existence, and *vice versa*.

Nearly half of the lima beans sown annually perish by being sown from two to three weeks too early, by the impatience of our embryo horticulturists. On the other hand, the colder-blooded carrot or turnip seed all but refuse to germinate in the sultry days of July. Seeds of calceolarias, cinerarias, Chinese primroses and pansies will germinate more freely and make better plants, by delaying the sowing until the middle of September than if sown earlier. Many failures are attributable to want of knowledge of this fact, and without question, laid to the charge of the seedman.—*Henderson.*

Too Much Land.

We know a farmer who, ten years ago, owned 150 acres, and was doing well; he now owns five hundred, and is worse off than before. And why? Because this large farm is a great bill of expense to him; he can not afford to keep it up in good condition, and it hangs a millstone of care about his neck. His wife and children, both sons and daughters, are obliged to work hard to keep the great machine a running. We presume his boys declare they will leave home as soon as they are old enough; and the girls say they will die before they will marry farmers. Neither sons nor daughters are educated as they deserve to be; they can not be spared for this from work on the big farm.

Now we declare that such a farm is a curse to its possessor and his family, and an injury to the whole agricultural interest. If that man wants to save himself and household, he should sell at least one-half of his land, improve the remainder to make it more productive, release his children from bondage, and try to make his home a comfort. He will live longer, lay up as good a property, and will train up a more intelligent and a happier family.—*American Agriculturist.*

Lime Around Apple Trees.

We have known some farmers to make it a regular practice for a succession of years to throw caustic lime around their apple trees in the spring and summer. We once noticed that a tree standing in the immediate vicinity of our dwelling had all at once put forth with renewed energy, and we were at a loss for some time to define the cause. On examination, we found that a quantity of lime, which had accidentally been spilled and rendered worthless by becoming mixed with the refuse on the stable floor, had been thrown at the foot and around the tree; and to this, as the principal cause, we immediately accredited the revivescence and renewed fructification of the tree.

Taking the hint from the accident, we purchased twelve casks of lime, and applied half a bushel to each of the trees in our orchard; and found that it produced immediate beneficial effects. Not the health of the trees only, but the quality of the fruit also, was greatly improved. This application will especially beneficial to soils where there is a redundancy of vegetable matter. We would advise our farmers, in some places, especially in new forest-lands, recently cleared, and on low lands, to make a trial of this experiment, and see whether it is not deserving of the high recommendation it secures.—*Ex.*

Grinding Corn in the Cob.

We regard this practice with no favor if the corn is good. Analyses of the cob of well matured corn show that it contains scarcely any nutriment. It was obviously not made to be eaten. The cob parts with all it can of nutriment to the kernels, and it is no more fit to be fed out than sawdust. When immature corn nubbins, and ears that have not dried well in the field are to be fed the case is different. The cobs of these contain a good deal of valuable food, and, if the ears be kiln-dried, they may probably be ground to good advantage. Besides kiln-drying, if the temperature be increased nearly to scorching, will convert a portion of the tenderest cellulose, which would soon harden to woody fibre, into a digestible substance like starch or gum. This can, however, seldom be done; hence it is best to break up the unsound corn with a hatchet into pieces an inch or two long, and boil them with the little potatoes and other feed for hogs

Moths in Furniture.

An exchange publishes the following, telling how to prevent moths in furniture:

There are two species of moths which infest furniture. One is a large fly of silvery white color; the worm is also white, shaped like a chestnut worm, and is familiarly known. It early infests furniture. The other is a small fly of a dark drab color; the worm is about one-fourth of an inch long and tapering from the head to the tail. It was first observed by upholsterers about seven years ago. This fly penetrates a sofa or chair, generally between the back and seat of sofas, or under the seats, where the vacancy among the springs affords a safe retreat. It may make a lodgment in one week after the furniture is placed in a house. If such should be the case, in two months the worm will appear; and the continual process of procreation in a few months increase the number to thousands. This moth has no season. It destroys in winter and summer alike, as it is kept in active life by the constant heat of the house. We find, at the same time, in the same piece of furniture, the fly, the worm and the eggs; thus showing that they are breeding and destroying all the time. It does not eat good, pure curled hair, but fastens its cocoon to it, the elasticity of which prevents it being disturbed. The inside of furniture is used by it only for the purpose of propagation. The worm, when ready for food, crawls out and destroys the covering, if of woollen or plush material, and falling to the carpet, destroys it. They rarely cut through plush from the inside, as it is of cotton back, but there are instances where they have cut up muslin on the outside back of sofas. There is no protection against it except continual care. New furniture should be removed from the walls at least twice a week at this season of the year, and should be well whisked all around, particularly under the seats, to prevent the fly from lodging. This is an effectual preventative, and the only one known. Cayenne pepper, Scotch snuff, camphor, turpentine, and all other remedies for protection from the large moths, are of little or no avail against the furniture moth. Saturation with alcohol will not destroy them when in a piece of furniture. If the furniture is infested, they may be removed by taking off the muslin from under the seats and off the outside ends and backs, where they congregate most, and expose it to the air as much as possible. Beat well with a whisk or the open hand, and kill all the flies and worms which show themselves. This done often will disturb them, and may make them leave the furniture, as their desire is to be left quiet. When the furniture is free from moths and is to be left during the summer months without attention, it may be protected by camphor in small bags, or highly concentrated patchouli. The safest way is to have the furniture well whisked twice a week. If the moths attack the carpet, which they will first do under the sofas and chairs, spread a wet sheet on the carpet and pass a hot flat-iron over it quickly, and the steam will effectually destroy both worm and eggs. If furniture is delivered in a dwelling free from moths, the upholsterer's responsibility ends there, and all rests with the housekeeper, as no tradesman can tell whether the moth will attack it or not. There are cases where the furniture has been in use ten or twelve years before being attacked. It would be as fair to hold the tailor responsible for the safety of clothing, as to hold the upholsterer responsible for the safety of furniture.

To take Impressions from Leaves.

1. Take green leaves of trees and flowers, and lay them between the leaves of a book till they are dry. Then mix up some lamp-black with a drying oil, and make a small dabber of some cotton wrapped up in a piece of soft leather. Put the color upon a tile, and take some of the dabber. Laying the dried leaf flat upon a table, dab it very gently with the oil color till the veins of the leaf are covered; but you must be careful not to dab it so hard as to force the color between the veins. Moisten a piece of paper, or rather have a piece laying between several sheets of moistened paper for several hours, and lay this over the leaf which has been blackened. Press it gently down, then subject it to the action of a press, or lay a heavy weight upon it, and press it down very hard. By this means you obtain a very beautiful impression of the leaf and all its veins; even the minutest will be represented in a more perfect manner than they could be drawn with the greatest care. These impressions may also be colored in the same manner as prints.—2. Take a piece of good letter paper, and smear it over with olive oil on one side, it is then hung up by one corner for two or three days; it is next to be blackened by the smoke of a tallow candle on the side that was oiled, taking care that you do not scorch it; then place a fresh leaf, with the upper side or face on the blakened oil paper, covering it with another piece of soft paper, and smothing it over with the hand using gentle pressure. The leaf must then be placed carefully, on a piece of clean white paper, covered over and rubbed, as before, for a short time, when you will find that it has made a beautiful impression on the paper below. The oiled paper must be smoked each time that you take an impression. The leaves should be fresh gathered.

Balky Horses.

If you have balky horses it is your own fault and not the horses', for if they do not pull true there is some cause for it, and if you remove the cause the effect will cease. When your horse balks he is excited, and does not know what to do. When he gets a little excited, stop him for five or ten minutes; let him become calm, and as soon as he is over his excitement he will, in nine cases out of ten, pull at the word. Whipping and slashing and swearing only make the matter worse. After you have gentled him a while, and his excitement has cooled, take him by the bits; turn him each way a few minutes, as far as you can; gentle him a little; unrein him, then step before the balky horse, and let the other start first; then you can take them anywhere you wish. A balky horse is always high spirited and starts quick; half the pull is out before the other starts; by standing before him the other starts first. By close application to this rule you can make any horse pull. If a horse has been badly spoiled we should first hitch him to an empty wagon and let him draw it around for a while on level ground; then put on a little load and increase it gradually, caressing as before, and in a short time you can have a good work-horse.

Trees from Seed.

When the farmers raise their own fruit trees from seed (as they will in time if they rightly comprehend their own interest) it is never worth while to graft them in the nursery. Let them grow till you can ascertain what sort of fruit they will naturally produce. The famous Baldwin, or Packer apple was a come-by-chance. Had the original tree been cut off and grafted near the ground according to the usual proceedings in the nurseries, the public could never have been benefitted by that valuable fruit. Mr. Upham of Newton gave us an apple which grew on a tree spontaneously produced on his premises, which has as fine a flavor as any apple we have tasted this season. An experienced nurseryman assures us that the best way to manage with apple seed for sowing is to keep them in the fruit during the winter, and sow them in the spring.—*Horticulturist.*

Mulching the Raspberry.

J. N. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, gives the following statement of his experience, in the *Western Rural:*

I consider mulching of the utmost importance. In a dry season, like the past, it will make the difference of a good crop, or an almost entire failure. I have one kind of red raspberry, that netted me at the rate of nearly one thousand dollars per acre last year, that were heavily mulched; while some of the Black Cap, that were not mulched at all, were nearly a failure; and some of them that were what I call half-mulched (mulched along the row only) produced a fair crop.

I give thorough cultivation in the spring, and then put on the straw, which serves a treble purpose—to keep the ground moist, to keep the weeds down, and the fruit clean.

Whitewashing Trees.

Dont whitewash the bark upon the bodies of fruit and ornamental trees. We are at a loss to know for what purpose some persons thus coat the bark of fruit and shade-trees about their premises with lime, unless it is to make them look nice. It certainly does them more harm than good, as it serves to obstruct the respiratory organs and in a measure prevents the thrifty growth. Should the bark become diseased and rough, or covered with moss, scrape it thoroughly with a hoe or a scraper of some suitable description; after which wash thoroughly with a strong solution of soap and water. If this is done properly every season, it will prove a great benefit, by distroying the insects which prey upon the bark, and otherwise promoting a healthy condition thereof and increasing the vigor and vitality of the tree.—*Farm Journal.*

How to Cure Hams.

Take the hams, as soon as the hog is cold enough to cut up, rub them well with common salt, and leave them for three days to drain; throw away the brine, and for two hams of 15 or 18 pounds each, mix two ounces of saltpeter, a pound of brown sugar and a pound of common salt. Rub the hams with these, lay them in a deep pickling dish, with the rind downward, and keep them for three days well corned with salt and sugar; then pour over them a bottle of good vinegar and turn them in the brine and baste daily for a month. Then hang them up to dry, and after they are perfectly dry, smoke.

A POOR farmer cannot conceal the fact that he is a *poor farmer*. All his surroundings proclaim the verdict against him. His horses, cattle, wagons, harness, plows, fences, fields—even his wife and children—bear unmistakable evidence against him. On the other hand, all these things will testify favorably on behalf of a good farmer. Every passer-by can read this evidence *pro* or *con*. This fact alone ought to stimulate every farmer to do his best, for the sake of his own character as well as interest; for he may rest assured that every passer-by will pronounce judgment according to the evidence.

A correspondant of the *Rural World* gives the following, which he says he has tried successfully. It is simple, and worth adopting: "None but the plowman knows the advantage of having a bright plow. The writer has tried a great many articles to prevent plows and other agricultural implements from rusting. There is nothing so good and handy as patent axle grease. I have used tallow, paint, and Japan varnish, but the axle grease is always convenient and easily applied."

PROF. GAMGEE says regularity in feeding, and the use of sound corn, oats, and well-cured hay are the best preventives of colic in horses. As a cure he recommends injections of tepid water in the intestine, and a ball of five or six drachms of aloes. He says, above all things, do not bleed a horse when attacked by colic.

BAD ODORS from a sty or stable offend the nostrils and impoverish a farm. The richest manures are those that have been so treated as to emit little or no smell. Dried peat is the best deodorizer. Manure that has given off the most of its stench is like cider that has stood all day in an open pitcher.

TO RENOVATE BLACK SILK.—Rub the silk all over on the right side with a solution of ammonia and water (two teaspoonfuls of powdered ammonia to a quarter of a pint of warm water), and smooth it on the wrong side with a moderately hot iron, and the silk will regain a bright black appearance.

TO REMOVE THE MARKS OF TATTOOING.—Blister the part with a plaster a little larger than the mark; then keep the place open with a green ointment for a week; finally, dress it to get well. As the new skin grows, the tattoo will, disappear.

TO CLEAN STRAW BONNETS.—The bonnets may be washed with soap and water, then rinsed in clear water, and dried in the air. They must then be washed over with white of egg well beaten. The wire must be removed before washing.

CHAPPED HANDS.—Powdered camphor, two drachms; white wax, one ounce; spermaceti, two drachms; oil of almonds, three ounces. Mix, and mould into balls in gallipots.

TO TAKE GREASE OUT OF LEATHER.—Apply the white of an egg to the spot, and dry it in the sun. Repeat the application till the stain is removed.

In making common salt, soot, or guano for manure; moist weather should, if possible, be selected for applying it; for it is necessary that these substances should be dissolved before they can be appropriated by the roots of plants. As long as they remain as a dry powder on the surface of the soil they can be of no use.

There are ten young men looking for situations to one looking for a farm, yet for the majority it is ten times as easy to get a piece of good land as to secure a good paying clerkship.

A seedgrower can make his fortune if he can be sure of a dollar a pound for onion seed; yet seedsellers charge five dollars a pound.

Every time a young animal suffers acutely from blows, hunger, or cold, its general appearance is permanently affected and its value impaired.

The California Farmer thinks that the grain export of that State for 1869 could not be carried away by a fleet of seven hundred merchant ships.

A potato-grower in Ohio, last year shipped 50,000 barrels to Cincinnati, says that no variety is preferable to the Peach Blow, now that the Mercer has failed.

The sour milk of a cow and ten bushels shelled corn will, if properly fed, change a pig into porker.

The Richmond Whig is showing Virginians how much more money there may be in sorghum than in tobacco.

When a fruit tree is young it wants potash; when old, bone dust—just as a child eats milk and a man beefsteak.

One of the New York papers says that the very purest milk that can be obtained in that city contains fully one-third of water.

Rotten chips, decayed leaves, hardwood ashes, and old, well-rotted barn manure are the best fertilizers for orchards.

It is said that if a sheep is kept fat the wool will be coarser than if kept only in moderate flesh.

A writer says if a quart of strong mullen tea is given a horse afflicted with the bots it will never fail to effect a cure.

The United States produced twenty-five millions worth of cheese and a hundred millions of butter last year.

J. McElheny, New-Hudson, N. Y., made a hog weigh 687, dressed, by feeding whey only.

Nine dairy farmers in ten last years got over 15 cents for their cheese; some over 22.

The English last year ate nearly thirteen million bushels of American wheat.

The Maine Board of Agriculture is stimulating wheat production by bounties.

Health of Farmers.

There are seven reasons why farmers are healthier than professional men, viz: They work more and develop all the leading muscles of the body.

They take their exercise in the open air and breathe a greater amount of oxygen.

Their food and drinks are commonly less adulterated, and far more simple.

They do not overwork their brain as much as industrious professional men do.

They take their sleep commonly during the hours of darkness, and do not try to turn night into day.

They are not so ambitious, and do not wear themselves out so rapidly in the fierce contest of rivalry.

Their pleasures are simple and less exhausting.

Science.

NATURE'S GOLD INGOT.—The greatest nugget of gold yet discovered is that lately found in Victoria, which is said to weigh 200 troy pounds.

IMPROVED ELECTRIC LIGHT.—F. P. Le Roux has utilized the immense heat of the voltaic arc by placing a cylinder of magnesia, prepared by the process of M. Caron, having a diameter of about eight millemeters between the charcoal points of an electric lamp. Thus the magnesia displays an incandescence equal to that of the most luminous portion of the charcoal.

ACTION OF WATER ON LEAD.—Dr. Frankland of the London Royal Institution has found that soft water after passing through animal charcoal loses its power to act on lead, and this is owing to a minute quantity of phosphate of lime which passes from the charcoal into the water. The soft water of the river Vyrnwy, which does not act on lead, was found to contain an appreciable quantity of phosphate of lime.

THE CYPRESS OF SOMMA.—This tree in Lombardy, Italy, is said to be the oldest tree in Europe. It is believed to have been in existence at the time of Julius Cæsar, 42 years before Christ, and is therefore 1,911 years old. Napoleon, when devising his plan for a great road over the Simplon, diverged from a straight line to avoid injuring this tree. It is 106 feet high and 20 feet in circumference, or about one-third the size of the greatest trees in the Calaveras Grove in California.

OLEGRAPHS.—This name has been applied to the beautiful figures formed when oil is allowed to fall, drop by drop, on pure water, which Dr. Carter Moffat has succeeded in fixing on paper. The process consists simply in obtaining the pattern on water, noting the time, laying on the paper, glazed side downward, for an instant, and then drawing it through a plate of ink, after which it is washed with water. The method of producing these figures, on water was first fully described by Prof. Tomlinson of London, and published last year.

A TEST FOR GLYCERIN.—The increased use of glycerin in the arts of late has, of course, brought into the market an adulterated article. When sugar and dextrine were mixed in small proportions with glycerin it has hitherto been difficult to detect the adulteration, but is now easily done by the following method: To five drops of the glicerin to be tested add 100 to 120 of water, one drop of pure nitric acid, and three or four centigrammes of ammonium molybate and the mixture, and in less than two minutes it will assume a deep blue color if any sugar or dextrine is present.

PORTABLE ILLUMINATORS.—M. Alvergniat, a French electrician, has made an improvement first suggested to him when using the tubes invented by Giessler, which are cylinders or bulbs of glass filled with rarified gas that becomes luminous in the dark when a current of electricity is passing through it. The improvement consists in filling a glass cylinder or phial, hermetically sealed, with a substance which becomes phosphorescent by the action of frictional or static electricity. A tube of this kind may be of some service to those on night duty, for all that is requisite to produce a feeble and ephemeral light is to rub the tube briskly with a silk handkerchief.

TEMPERATURE OF THE BLOOD.—Dr. J. S. Lombard has applied his delicate, thermo-electric apparatus to the study of the effects of respiration on the temperature of the blood, and has found that very cold and dry air taken into the lungs does not lower the temperature of the blood sufficient to affect his apparatus, which will indicate any change of temperature exceeding 1-2,000 of a degree centigrade; and this may be accounted for by the fact that low temperatures the air is more condensed and a larger proportion of oxygen is inhaled, and by its conversion a larger amount of heat is generated.

Wasn't Pushing Him.

Some time ago, on the Sabbath we wended our way to one of the churches, and instead of a sermon heard an address upon some missionary or other benevolent subject. After the address was concluded, two brethren were sent round for contributions. Parson L—— was one of the basket bearers, taking the side upon which we sat. Immediately in our front and upon the next seat, negligently reclined our friend Bill H——, a gentleman of infinite humor and full of dry jokes. Parson L—— extended the basket and Bill slowly shook his head.

"Come, William, give us something," said the parson.

"Can't do it," said Bill.

"Why not? Is not the cause a good one?"

"Yes; but I am not able to give anything."

"Pooh! pooh! I know better; you must give a better reason than that."

"Well, I owe too much money; I must be just before I am generous, you know."

"But, William, you owe God a larger debt than you owe any one else."

"That's true, parson; but then *he ain't pushing me like the balance of my creditors!*"

The parson's face got into rather a curious condition as he passed on.

The pastor of a popular church, one Sabbath evening, at the Sabbath School concert, said: Boys, when I heard your beautiful songs to-night, I had to work hard to keep my feet still. What do you suppose is the trouble with them?" "Chilblains, sir," said a little six-year-old boy; which notwithstanding the solemnity of the occasion set the whole audience in a roar.

Selections.

Father Taylor.

Zion's Herald, in giving a sketch of the life and labors of "Father Taylor," who for many years was pastor of the Bethel Church in Boston, gives the following witty sayings of his. When a lyouth, just converted and going to a class meeting in a distant part of the city, on a stormy night, the members asked how he got there.

"On my mother's colt," was the answer.

After a long and eloquent exhortation from a brother who had evidently thought more of display than of anything else, Father Taylor clapped his hands, and remarked: "Now let some other brother speak that has something to say."

In a prayer for President Lincoln, made by Father Taylor when Gov. Brownlow preached for him:

"O Lord, bless our Abraham—like the old Abraham, the friend of God. Save him from those wiggling, piercing, corrupting, political keel-worms. Don't let them get through the sheating of his integrity. The wicked shall be turned into hell. God said that. How many petty, piping, pettifoggers of Satan will you set against his word? Noltaire, (looking downward) what do you think about it now?"

"Father Taylor, is your son-in-law a Christian?" said a strait laced minister at a camp-meeting. "Well, Thomas isn't exactly a saint, but he is a very sweet sinner."

"Ralph Waldo Emerson is as sweet a soul as God ever made; but he knows no more of theology than Balaam's ass did of Hebrew grammar."

Two boating accidents occurred in Boston harbor, in each of which some ladies were drowned, while the men were all saved. After praying for the afflicted families, Father Taylor added: "But if there must be more of these sad dispensations, then for manhood's sake and for our honor's sake let some of the men be drowned."

Mr. C., a wealthy merchant, visited the Bethel during a warm prayer-meeting and addressed the audience at length, telling of the interest which the wealthy men of Boston felt in sailors; of the gratuities which sailors ought to feel for the merchant, etc., etc. when he sat down, Father Taylor inquired: "Is there any other old sinner from up town, who would like to say a word before we go on with the meeting?"

The Seven Ancient Wonders.

We publish the following for the satisfaction of those who are in doubt as to what are the wonderful specimens of ancient handiwork.

These were: 1. The brass Colossus at Rhodes; 12½ feet high, built by Ceres, occupying twenty years in making. It stood across the harbor at Rhodes sixty-six years. It was bought by a Jew from the Saracens, who loaded 900 camels with brass.

2. The pyramids of Egypt: The largest one engaged 360,000 workmen, was 50 years in building, and has now stood at least 3,000 years.

3. The aqueducts of Rome, invented by Appius Claudius, the Censor.

4. Labyrinth of Psalmetichus, on the banks of the Nile, containing within one enclosure 1,000 houses and 12 royal palaces, all covered with marble and having only one entrance. The building was said to contain 3,000 chambers and a hall built of marble adorned with statues of the Gods.

5. The Pharos of Alexandria, a tower Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the year 172 before Christ. It was erected as a lighthouse, and contained magnificent galleries, a marble large lantern at the top, the light of which is seen nearly a hundred miles off. Mirrors of an enormous size were fixed around the galleries, reflecting everything in the sea. A common tower is now erected in the same place.

6. The walls of Babylon, built by order of Semiramis or Nebuchadnezzar, and finished in one year by 200,000 men. They were of immense thickness.

7. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, completed in the reign of Servius, the sixth king of Rome. It was 450 feet long, 200 broad, and was supported by 125 marble pillars.

Romance in Real Life.

An Iowa paper of a recent date gives the particulars of a romantic story which borders somewhat on the marvelous. Years ago a Pennsylvania farmer loved and married a charming young girl that lived near him. After the marriage time passed on, and soon the farmer contracted a taste for liquor, which frequently got the best of him. His wife remonstrated, which on one occasion ended by the husband stabbing her with a butcher knife. He left precipitately, supposing he had killed her, and hid himself in the West, where in a few years he became a prosperous and wealthy merchant. The wife, in the mean time, recovered, and after living alone for five years, married again. Her husband, however, died at the expiration of one year, and she also went to the West. Then the incredible part of the story appeared. The parties met again, after their long separation, and became intimately acquainted; but neither recognizes the other. An engagement is entered into, which results in marriage; and upon the wife disrobing in the evening, he notices the scar made by his hand years ago, and suddenly recognizes her as his wife of former years. Here is a chance for story writers.

The young Girl.

Have you never watched a young girl as she sits and thinks? The pleasant smile stealing round her lips; no pained look in her eyes. Oh! my poor, weary-hearted reader, who has, like me, gone through life's struggle, what would you not give to be like her—to be as you once were? But that, with many another joy, has passed away from you forever. You are only too glad now to sit a while and enjoy to-day's peace, and you have no trembling hopes, no feverish longings for to-morrow. It does seem too bad that as we grow older all faith in the future vanishes, and anticipation, in itself a pleasure, leaves us. The time comes to us all when thinking is only pain, for it is either a sad retrospect or a foreshadowing of coming trouble. You that are young prize the sunny days that are passing like a breath; enjoy them while you can, for beyond there lies a dreary waste.—*My Own Story.*

Rather Pungent.

"Did you ever hear the story of the two Irishmen and the horse-radish?"

"No; how was it?"

"Well, seeing a dish of grated horse-radish on the table, where they had stopped for dinner, each helped himself largely to the 'sauce,' supposing it to be eaten as potato or squash; and the first, putting a knife-full into his mouth, jerked his handkerchief from his trowsers and commenced wiping his eyes.

"'What troubles yer, Jemmy?' inquired his comrade.

"'Sure, and I was thinkin' of my poor old father's death when he was hung,' he replied, shrewdly.

"Presently the other, taking as greedily of the pungent vegetable, had sudden use for his handkerchief; whereat, Jemmy as coolly inquired:

"'And what troubles yer, Pat?'

"'Troth,' he replied, 'that you was not hung with your father.'"

A Western Story.

A chaplain in our army, whom we gravely suspect to be the hero of his own story, writes from the West, and tells this first-rate one:—

"A clergyman of the Episcopal church in Illinois, having heard that a portion of the country was without the stated preaching of the Gospel, in fact, had had no minister in those parts within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, resolved to give them a "service" on the Lord's day. Notice was stuck up at the cross-roads that preaching might be expected next Sunday, in the school-house. Men came from all directions across the prarie, some on foot, some on horse-back, some in wagons, but all with guns in hand, hoping to meet game on the way, thus killing two birds with one stone.

"Passing over the preliminaries of a meeting thus strange and novel to most of the comers, we we find the preacher holding forth on the duty of observing the Sabbath, when all at once the dogs outside set up a terrible yell, as hounds do in sight of the deer, for a noble stag had thrust his antlers in sight through the opening wood. All at once, as the deer was seen through the windows, there was a rush made for the shot guns and rifles, stacked up in one of the corners of the room, and in less than no time the room was cleared of all save an old man on crutches and the preacher.

"As long as the old man sat still, the preacher went on with his discourse. But the fever of excitement at length extended even to the lame man, who suddenly gathered up his crutches and hobbled towards the door.

"'Well,' said the parson, out of patience, 'this is too much; it is all in vain.'

"'Oh, no,' said the lame man, as he jerked himself on towards the door, 'oh, no, I think that they'll catch him.'

"And catch him they did. They were generous enough to offer the preacher the fore-quarter, as the Levites did, but, as it was killed on the Sabbath, he modestly declined."

Josh Billings Insures his Life.

I kum to the conclusion lately that life was so unsurtan that the only wa for me to stand a fair chance with other folks was to get my life insured, and called on the agent of the Garden Life Insurance Company, and answered the following questions which was put to me over the top ov a gold specks, by a slick little, fat old feller with a little, round grey head, and az pretty a belly az any man owned:

1. Are you male or female? If so, state how long you have been so.
2. Are you subject to fits, and if so, do you have more than one at a time?
3. What is your precise fighting weight?
4. Did you ever have any ancestors, and if so, how much?
5. What is your legal opinion of the constitutionality ov the 10 commandments?
6. Do you ever have any nitemare?
7. Are you married and live single, or are you a bachelor?
8. Do you believe in a future state? If you do, state it.
9. What is your private sentiments about a rush of rats to the head—can it be successfully?
10. Hav you ever committed suicide, and if so, how does it seem to affect you?
11. Did you evor have enny meezles, if so, how many?

After answering the above questions, like a man on the confirmative, the sleek little old feller, with the gold specks on, sed I was insured for life, and would probably remain so for a term ov years, I thanked him, and smiled one ov my most pensive smiles.

"Can't Rub it out."

"Don't write there," said a father to the son, who was writing with a diamond on his window.

"Why not?"

"Because you can't rub it out.

Did it ever occur to you, my child, that you are daily writing that which you can't rub out?

You made a cruel speech to your mother the other day. It wrote itself on her loving heart, and gave her great pain. It is there now, and hurts her every time she thinks of it. You can't rub it out.

You wished a wicked thought one day in the ear of your playmate. It wrote itself on his mind, and led him to do a wicked act. It is there now; you can't rub it out.

All your thoughts, all your words, all your acts, are written in the book of God.

The record is a very sad one. You can't rub it out.

Mind me! What you write on the mind of others will stay there. It can't be rubbed out anyhow. But, glorius news! What is written in God's book can be blotted out.

Go, then, O, my child, and ask Jesus to blot out the bad things you have written in the book of God.

A Prompt Reply.

Rev. Rowland Hill used to ride to and from church in a carriage. This gave offence to one of his members at least, who went so far as to hand in among the notices one requesting "the prayers of this congregation for the pastor, who, yielding to pride, is in the habit of riding in a carriage, not content, like his Divine Master, to ride upon an ass." It was not till Mr. H. had read the paper, and observed the sensation created, that he noticed its import; then laying it down he said: "It is true, brethren, I ride in my carriage, but if the author of this notice will appear at the door at the conclusion of the services, saddled and bridled, I will do my best to ride him home."

A transcendental preacher took for his text, "Feed my lambs." A plain farmer very quaintly remarked to him on coming out of the church, "A very good text, sir; but you should take care not to put the hay so high in the rack that the lambs can't reach it."

A little fellow, not more than five years of age, hearing some gentlemen at his father's table discussing the familiar line, "An honest man's the noblest work of God," said he knew it wasn't true; his brother was better than any man that was ever made.

A revenue officer, in overhauling a distillery in Cincinnati, came upon a room marked private. Elated at his supposed discovery, he broke into it and found—a small pox patient. He left without confiscating.

"I THINK all girls are really good and sweet," said an enthusiastic urchin. "Then where do the bad come from?" asked his bachelor uncle. "Oh," he replied, "they 're the sweet girls turned sour."

A little girl was lately reproved for playing out of doors with the boys, and informed that, being seven years old, she was too big for that now. "Why, grandma, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em."

A young man out West was entrusted with the money to bring his father home a good family sewing machine. He carried off a neighbor's daughter to Chicago, married her, and brought her home.

"Remember who you are talking to, sir!" said an indignant parent to a fractious boy, "I'm your father, sir!"

"Well who's to blame for that?" said young impertinence, "'taint me!"

"It is curious," said an old gentleman to his friend, "that a watch should be perfectly dry when it has a running spring inside."

THE GOOD TIME COMING.—At a concert recently at the conclusion of the song, "There's a Good Time Coming," a country farmer got up and exclaimed, "Mister, you couldn't fix the date, could you?"

Josh Billings says that, if a man proposes to serve the Lord, he likes to see him do it when he measures corn as well as when he hollers glory hallalujer.

A man came into a printing office to beg a paper. "Because," he said, "we like to read the newspapers very much, but our neighbors are all too stingy to take one."

It may appear paradoxical, but it is true, nevertheless, that turtmen run their horses at the top of their speed in order to test their bottom.

"Whipping is the best thing to make children enlightened," said old Mrs. Bitterkins. "I never whip mine but it makes 'em smart."

Some say that the quickest way to destroy weeds is to marry a widow. It is, no doubt, a most agreeable species of husbandry.

What is that which belongs to yourself, and yet is used by every one of your acquaintances more than by yourself? Ans.—Your name.

Why ought organists to gain a reputation more easily than pianists? Ans.—Because they always have some one to "blow" for them.

What is the difference between an editor and a wife? One sets articles to rights and the other writes articles to set.

Why is the Emperor of Russia like a workhouse boy? Because he feels Hungary and wants a slice of Turkey.

What word is that composed of five letters from which if you take two one remains? Ans.—Stone.

Why is Misery like most young ladies? Ans.—Because "Misery loves company."

AGENCY OF THE
LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF
NORTH CAROLINA.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, leasing and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalist to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing; they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build houses before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater inducements to farmers, laborers, colonists, and speculators, than the beautiful and fertile lands of Eastern North Carolina. These lands were dependent heretofore on slave labor for cultivation. The owners having lost all by the war, and now only able to cultivate to a limited extent, offer every encouragement and inducement to Northern and European Immigration. The lands have all the advantages of mild climate, short winter, stock requiring but little or no feeding. The soil is easily cultivated and improved, and grain, vegetables, &c., raised in Northern or Western States, can be cultivated also in this State, with one-half the labor and expense. There are no long and killing streams of water. The soil and climate are favorable to the growth of fruit, and for the cultivation of grapes is unsurpassed. Comfortable houses, good roads, churches of all denominations, and schools. The land generally lies well for cultivation, and is as healthy as any of the alluvial soils in the United States. Those who settle here will not go among strangers or enemies, but among friends, who invite and offer you homes and lands on your own terms.

Full information furnished at our office at Elizabeth City, by George D. Pool, Agent.

We also propose to act as agents for the sale of State, county, manufacturing, and other stocks and bonds, the negotiation of loans, the selling of cotton and other products of the State generally, upon which liberal advances will be made; the furnishing of agricultural implements, fertilizers, machinery, and all articles connected with the development of the country.

Address,
WM. UNDERWOOD, President,
C. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y, Norfolk, Va.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
or GEO. D. POOL, GEN'L AGENT,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

LOT No. 1.—A tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water-course, ten miles from Elizabeth City, contains 140 acres. It has upon it a two-story dwelling-house, with six rooms; good barn, stables, cook house, &c., and will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, as well as cotton, fruit, vegetables, &c., (which may be said of each of the subjoinded lots,) within half a mile of a church and school-house; pleasant neighborhood and good water. Price $2,000; $500 in cash, balance in six and twelve months from January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 2.—A lot in Elizabeth City, containing half an acre, on a good street and fine neighborhood; has a one-story dwelling house with four rooms; good out-buildings, garden, &c. House new and in good order. Price, $700 cash.

LOT No. 3.—A lot in Elizabeth City, containing half an acre, on a good street and pleasant neighborhood. Has a one-story dwelling with four rooms, new and in good order; good garden and outbuildings. Price, $500 cash.

LOT No. 4.—A fine farm in Pasquotank, N. C., fifteen miles from Elizabeth City, and within one mile of a deep, navigable water-course, contains 243 acres. This is a splendid stock farm; 75 acres cleared, balance in wood. The cleared land will produce from twenty-five to forty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is well adapted to cotton. Has a small dwelling and outhouses. Wood land rich, and has pine, oak, hickory and other timber upon it. Pleasant neighborhood. Price $2,000; $500 cash, balance in six and twelve months.

LOT No. 5.—A tract